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COVER: Riverdale Cemetery tombstone in memory of lives lost in the Kennedy Shows Circus train accident on November 22, 2915. Photograph by Reagan L. Grimsley.

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From the editor's desk

The new year ushered can be labeled a year of transition for both *Muscogiana* and the Muscogee Genealogical Society. Those of you who are society members will note that the organization altered its bylaws to change the governance structure of the group. Dr. Hugh I. Rodgers was elected President for 2006. The new position of Executive Director is filled by Callie McGinnis, who will be responsible for its day to day operation. A complete list of the officers of the society can be found in the back cover of this issue. The contact information for the society and its mission remain the same.

Transition is also a theme for the journal, as in February of 2006 I assumed editorship of the journal, succeeding Dr. Hugh I. Rodgers. During the past four years, Hugh oversaw the production of eight issues of *Muscogiana*, and we applaud his numerous and ongoing contributions to both journal and the society. With the change in editorship, the journal also now has a new home at the Columbus State University Archives, housed in the Simon Schowb Memorial Library on the main Columbus State University campus. Although the CSU Archives has for many years worked to support the efforts of the society to produce the journal, beginning in 2006 the editorship and production of the journal will be handled by CSU. This arrangement should be a boon to both organizations, and the journal will continue to focus on the genealogy and history of Columbus and the original Muscogee County.

Both genealogists and local historians will find a wealth of material in this issue. In this issue's first article, Dr. Hugh I. Rodgers investigates the lives of nineteenth century county residents utilizing a list of federal pensioners from 1883. Itinerant artists and their subjects are the focal point of Mike Bunn's article, which sheds light on the production of pre-photography era visual objects in the region. Bunn, Assistant Curator of History at the Columbus Museum, compiled the article while conducting background research for an upcoming exhibit at the museum, which will be titled *Artist for Hire: Itinerant Artists in Antebellum Columbus* and will be on exhibition from March 13, 2007 until August 27, 2007. This issue also includes the twelfth and final installment of the Riverdale Cemetery Records, which we hope will prove useful to researchers.

In the future we hope to once again include reviews of works on history and genealogy in the journal, and prospective reviewers are encouraged to contact the editor. On behalf of the editorial staff, we hope you enjoy this issue of *Muscogiana*.

Reagan L. Grimsley

Editor

FEDERAL PENSIONERS IN MUSCOGEE COUNTY, 1883: A BIOGRAPHICAL STUDY

By

Hugh I. Rodgers

Can useful biographical, historical or genealogical data be gleaned from a list of thirteen people whose only common denominator is receipt of a federal pension while resident in Muscogee County? The names are from the *List of Pensioners on the Roll, January 1, 1883*, published by authority of a U.S. Senate resolution.¹ This list includes four surviving veterans of the War of 1812, five widows of soldiers who fought in that conflict, three widows of Mexican War soldiers, and one widow from an unspecified war. The thirteen received their pensions between June, 1865, and September, 1879. Of course, a full analysis of each could only be made by examining his or her pension application file. Since it would be prohibitively expensive for one researcher to acquire the application files of each of the thirteen pensioners on the 1883 list, this article examines what other contemporary sources may reveal about the biographies of these individuals. In a few cases quite a good deal of personal and community history could be learned; in others only scraps of information could be found. But these uneven and restricted insights open a little window onto the social and economic as well as the family histories of some nineteenth century Muscogee County residents.

As the pensions were received in the first instance because of national wars, a glance at relevant national records is in order. The federal government was usually tardy and stingy with pensions. Congress preferred bounty land warrants instead of monetary rewards for military service. Serious disability of a soldier in war, or his death, might result in a pension to the survivor or his widow. Not until fifty years after the War of 1812 did Congress provide veterans with an income. The Pension Act of 1871 bestowed a pension if the survivor had remained faithful to the United States during the Civil War. Widows of 1812 veterans, if the marriage had occurred before the Treaty of Peace in 1815, were also eligible. The Pension Act of 1878 somewhat more generously authorized pensions for surviving veterans who had served as few as fourteen days in the War of 1812 or to their widows regardless of the date of marriage. The National Archives has made available not only the war

¹(Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1970; originally, 1883), vol. V, p. 205.

service records and the pension application files, but, a boon to researchers, indexes to the same.² A good starting point for investigating these is the website of the National Archives.³ Published forms of the indexes provide convenient research tools. Virgil White compiled from the microfilm his *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files*, 3 vols. (Waynesboro, TN: National Historical Publishing Co., 1989; to be cited in what follows as *Index, 1812*). Virgil White also compiled an *Index to Old War Pension Files, 1815-1926*, 2 vols. (Waynesboro: National Historical Publishing Co., 1987 to be cited below as *Old War*). Somewhat earlier, Dorothy E. Payne published her *Georgia Pensioners*, 2 vols. (McLean, VA: Sunbelt Publishers, 1985), and Judy Swain Kratovil put together an *Index to War of 1812 Service for Volunteer Soldiers from Georgia* (Atlanta, 1986).

Perhaps not surprisingly, the published works do not always coincide, but used together, yield almost mini-abstracts of vital information about the veteran or his widow. In the cases of three of the thirteen Muscogee County pensioners this limited data was all that could be found. For ten individuals, the extant public records proved more informative. The results of this investigation into the pensioners follow in the order of their listing on the 1883 roll.

War of 1812 Survivors and Widows

Samuel Cook.

His pension certificate number 22,784 for \$8.00 a month (approximately \$150 in 2005 currency) was awarded in July 1878. He married Elizabeth Derricot (this name is spelled variously in South Carolina records) in November 1837 in Abbeville, South Carolina. The veteran had served in Jacob Cash's Pennsylvania Militia during the War of 1812.⁴

²On microfilm: Index to Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Soldiers Who Served During the War of 1812 (M 602); Index to War of 1812 Pension Application Files (M 313); Old War Index to Pension Files (T316); War of 1812 Military Land Warrants, 1815-1858 (M 848); Ledgers of Payments to Pensioners 1818-1872 (T 718). Not until January 1887 did Congress provide a pension for surviving soldiers of the Mexican conflict: Index of Mexican War Pension Files, 1887-1926 (T 288).

³See www.archives.gov/veterans/military-service-records/pre-ww-1-records.html. An excellent overview of the records is provided by Stuart Butler, "Genealogical Records of the War of 1812," *Prologue*, 23, No. 4 (Winter 1991), at www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/1991/winter/war-or-1812.html. Copies of pension application files cost \$37.00. Unless a state militia unit came under Federal command, records of service must be sought in that state's archives.

⁴*Index, 1812*, I, p. 457; 1830 Census, Abbeville Co., SC, p. 103, shows a Samuel Cook. An Elizabeth Cook, widow, age 65, born in South Carolina, is on the 1880 Census for Chambers County, AL, p. 39D. The soldier's application must be examined for any additional details.

David Duck.

This survivor of the War of 1812, certificate number 15,955, received a pension of \$8.00 a month in April 1872. He married Sarah Ball on 3 December 1810 in Morgan County, Georgia. She was born about 1785 in Lincoln County, Georgia. David Duck had served in Jesse Thomas's unit of the Georgia Militia. He lived in Morgan County and Muscogee County, Georgia.⁵ He and his wife are in the 1850 Census of Muscogee County, district 9, household 94. His married sons are listed in households 93 and 109 of the same district. Both sons were born in Jasper County, Georgia. David Duck appears in the 1880 Census for Muscogee County as "father" age 95, in the household of John C. Duck, age 62, and John's wife Sarah, age 51, and daughters Elizabeth (age 30), Leila (age 16) and Pearl (age 6). His obituary appeared in the *Columbus Daily Enquirer* 4 October 1881:

"Yesterday Mr. David Duck, one of the pioneers of Muscogee county, died at his home ten miles east of this city. He leaves two sons, John and James Duck, and a number of grandchildren. He was probably the oldest man in our county, having reached his 96th year. He was born in the state of North Carolina, July 18th, 1785, and come to Muscogee county in 1833, where he has since resided. He was in the war of 1812, and was drawing a pension at the time of his death. For many years he has been as member of the Methodist church, and his walk in life was such as became a Christian. A good man has gone. May he rest in peace."

Enoch Dudley.

This veteran received certificate number 16,558 for \$8.00 a month in May 1872. He was born between 1796-1800 in North Carolina. He married Sarah Doncer [?] 29 January 1818 in Columbia County, South Carolina. He had served in Owen Clinton's Company, 18th US Infantry. He lived in Richland County, South Carolina, Muscogee County, Georgia, and Russell County, Alabama.⁶

Enoch was by trade a wagon maker and a politically aware citizen. He participated in a meeting of fellow tradesmen ("mechanics", in the parlance of the day) in 1840 to organize local opposition to the candidacy of Martin Van Buren (the Democrat) and support for William Henry Harrison, the Whig candidate of "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too" fame.⁷ Perhaps hard times following the Panic of 1837 had affected them, or, these sturdy tradesmen and small business owners found Van Buren too elitist by comparison to Harrison and his putative "log cabin" life

⁵ *Index, 1812, I, p. 623..*

⁶ *Index, 1812, I, p. 623; Census 1830, SC, Richland County, p. 387.*

⁷ John H. Martin, *Columbus, Geo., from Its Selection as a Trading Town in 1827 to Its Partial Destruction by Wilson's Raid in 1865* (Columbus, GA: Thos. Gilbert, 1874), part 1, pp 111-112; hereafter cited as Martin.

style. The southern devotion to states rights also played a part although Whigs are generally thought of as the party of rich men; they received the votes of many small farmers, shopkeepers, clerks and artisans.⁸ The Whigs became the dominant party in the Columbus area during the 1840s.

Dudley appeared on the Columbus tax books in the 1840s as the owner of one slave. The Sexton noted the deaths of three Dudley children, the last one in 1863 in Girard, Alabama.⁹ By the time of the 1850 Census for Muscogee County (Columbus, household 140), Enoch had improved his status. He gave his age as 50 and occupation as merchant. Sarah is not listed, but in Enoch's household were Martha, age 25, (probably a second wife¹⁰, herself a widow) and Mary E. Harris, age 7, born in Alabama. Next door resided Campbell Dudley age 23. The city commissioners appointed Enoch Dudley as Bridge Keeper in 1855 and 1856. He had already been appointed health officer from the 4th Ward in 1850 and again in 1854.¹¹ Among his activities as a citizen, he served on grand juries, signed a petition against using the Commons as a race track, and supported a railroad tax.¹²

The records are not clear as to just when the 1812 veteran Enoch Dudley moved across the Chattahoochee to Russell County. Not untypical of census errors, Enoch Dudley with a Columbus, Georgia, post office address is listed on the 1860 Census for Russell County (p. 956), as only 55 and place of birth as South Carolina instead of North Carolina. His young wife had aged just five years (!) in the intervening decade, but Mary E. Harris is still in the household (age 15); three younger children are also present: Martha (9), Anna (6) and Enoch D. Dudley, (11 months). In the 1870 Census for Russell County (p. 180), an Enoch Dudley (possibly the son or nephew of the pensioner), age 41, headed a household that included Martha (sic, Mariah¹³), age 26, both born in North Carolina, Carry, female age 7, born in Georgia, Asa, age 6, born in Alabama, Ida, age 2, born in Alabama as was 6-month old Ella. Both the younger Enoch Dudley and the pensioner appear in the 1880 Census for Russell County at Girard (pages 410B and 428B). The older

⁸ Paul Murray, *The Whig Party in Georgia* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1948), pp. 2-3, 93-95.

⁹ Mary Jane Galer, *Columbus, Georgia: Lists of People in the Town 1828-1852 and Sexton's Reports to 1866* (Athens, GA: Iberian Publishing Co., 2000), pp. 32, 76, 204, 232; cited as Galer hereafter.

¹⁰One Enoch Dudley married Martha Harris, 7 Aug 1849 (Martin, part 2, p. 40).

¹¹Martin, part 2, pp. 42, 72, 80, 86.

¹²Galer, pp. 175, 176.

¹³An Enoch Dudley married Maria L. Bates, 24 Dec 1861, Russell County, AL.

Enoch Dudley was listed as a widower aged 84. In his household were Anna Dudley, a daughter aged 23, born in Georgia, Bonnie (or Bennie?), a daughter, age 16, born in Alabama, William, age 8, a grandson born in Alabama, and Mary Hudson, age 56, a sister-in-law born in Georgia. A brief funeral notice appeared in the *Columbus Enquirer-Sun*, 30 October 1888: Enoch Dudley "died at his late residence near Girard at 1 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon."

Zachariah Booth.

He received pension certificate number 25,237 for \$8.00 a month in August 1879. He married Martha Ann Douglass on 10 December 1810 in Jones County, Georgia. He had served in Captain William Butler's company, Georgia Militia. He was born about 1794; in 1850, he gave his place of birth as Hancock County, Georgia. The veteran also lived in Marion County and Muscogee County, Georgia, and in Lee County, Alabama.¹⁴

The will of one John Booth, "of Greene County", dated 27 July 1793, and recorded in Hancock County Deed Book 1794-1802, p. 157, stated that "for the love and good will I have to my son, Zachariah Booth, [I] give and bequeath [sic] one bounty of land containing 387 1/2 acres whereon I now live, formerly the intended property of my son John Booth..."¹⁵ Zachariah Booth's mother may have been Elizabeth Harwood.

Booth's name is on the Muscogee County Tax Digest of 1845 with a bill for \$17.44, higher than most.¹⁶ By the time of the 1850 census for Muscogee County, Zachariah Booth, age 56, and Martha A. Booth, age 54 (born Screven County), lived in the Upatoi district, household 28 (p. 363). Also in the household lived Daniel B. Booth, age 16, born Talbot County. The 1860 Census for Marion County, Georgia (p. 332), revealed a prosperous Zachariah Booth to be 65 years old, a farmer with \$3,000 in real estate and \$35,000 in personal property. He later moved across the river to Alabama. An obituary, Death in Brownville [Lee County, Alabama] appeared in the *Columbus Daily Enquirer-Sun*, Saturday, January 3, 1880:

"At 8 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Zachariah Booth died at his residence in Brownville Ala. He was ninety years old, and is known to many in our City. The funeral will take place at the residence of his son, Mr. Jas. Booth, at 9 1/2 o'clock this morning. The remains will be interred in the family burying ground near Box Springs."

¹⁴*Index, 1812, I, p. 201.*

¹⁵Helen & Tim Marsh, *Land Deed Genealogy of Hancock County, Georgia* (Greenville, SC: Southern Historical Press, 1997), pp. 41-42.

¹⁶Galer, p.81.

Jane Smith.

This widow of 1812 received pension number 26,841 for \$8.00 a month in September 1879. Her husband was **James Smith** who had served in Captain John C. Harvey's Company, Georgia Militia.¹⁷ This researcher has been unable to find any additional information on this couple.

Lucy Robinson.

She received pension number 24,236 for \$8.00 a month in May 1879. Her husband was **Blake Robinson** who served in Captain E. Dick's Company, 18th US Infantry as a sergeant.¹⁸ This couple evidently came to Columbus in 1828 as the death in July of that year of Elizabeth, "infant of Blake and Lucy Robinson", was reported.¹⁹ He was listed in the city tax book in 1841 and in the Muscogee County Tax digest for 1845.²⁰ In the 1850 Census for Columbus, Muscogee County, Blake Robinson, at age 59 and by occupation a tailor, gave South Carolina as his birthplace. Besides wife Lucy, a son William Robinson, age 19, and a daughter Emma, age 9 are in the household. Blake Robinson died 27 January 1860 in Columbus. His son William had married Georgia A. Kelly on 2 February 1852.²¹ Lucy Robinson appeared as "mother", age 73, birth place Georgia, in the 1880 census household of M. E. Betts (Muscogee County, Columbus), a white female age 40, and Maggie Betts, age 20, a daughter, Alice Betts, 30, step daughter, Lee Betts, age 17, son, and Eva Betts, age 12, daughter.

Seleta Brittenhaus [sic, Brittenham, Brittingham].

The incorrect spelling of this surname is that used in the 1883 Pension List; the Brittenham and variant spelling is found in other public documents. She received pension certificate number 29,117 in April 1880. She was born in Baldwin County, Georgia about 1801. Her husband, veteran **Elijah Brittenham**, served in James Willis's Georgia Militia.²² He married Seleta Norris on 16 February 1824 in Monroe County, Georgia. The veteran appears on the 1850 Census for Monroe County, (p. 90), as "Brittingham" at age 56, occupation mechanic, and Maryland as place of birth. His wife Seleta was then 48 years old. In the household was Martha, age 20, Sarah age 16, and George, age 14. Their older sons, Nelson and John, were already in

¹⁷ *Index, 1812*, III, p. 1610; Payne, *Georgia Pensioners*, II, p. 102.

¹⁸ *Index, 1812*, III, p. 1507.

¹⁹ Martin, part I, p. 16.

²⁰ Galer, pp. 36, 64.

²¹ Martin, part II, pp. 60, 125.

²² Elijah Brittenham appeared on the Warren County, Georgia, Tax Digest of 1818. See Daniel Nathan Crumpton, *Warren County, Georgia, Land Records* (Warrenton, 2002), p.242.

separate households. In the 1870 Census for Monroe County, Georgia (p. 91), Elijah put his age at 77, a retired cabinet maker. Seleta guessed her age at 60. The pension index notes that the veteran lived in Monroe County, Georgia, and Russell County, Alabama, so he must have moved only a few months before his death on 17 December 1871.²³ The funeral notice for his wife Seleta Brittenham appeared in the *Columbus Daily Enquirer-Sun*, Wednesday, December 12, 1883:

"The friends and acquaintances of Mr. N. Brittingham and family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. Seleta Brittingham, from the residence of the former, in lower Girard, this morning at 10:30 o'clock.." Nelson Brittenham was listed on the 1870 Census for Russell County, Alabama (p. 155), at Girard, with wife Merilda and six children.²⁴

Maria Kirlin [sic, Kivlin].

This is another case in which the surname was incorrectly entered on the published *List of Federal Pensioners*-Kirlin instead of Kivlin. The widow received certificate number 26,383 in August 1879 for \$8.00 a month. Her husband was **James Kivlin** who had served as a private in Captain John Nagles' Company, Pennsylvania Militia.²⁵ His obituary of 1878 (quoted below) provided valuable insight into this man's life and activities.

James Kivlin moved from Pennsylvania to Georgia in 1823, as a tailor by trade. He arrived in newly established Columbus in 1828 and opened a shop. He married Maria Louisa Dillard, a daughter of George Dillard, on 7 April 1830.²⁶ Perhaps emulating his father-in-law, who was proprietor of the "Globe Tavern", James changed his trade to that of bar and restaurant owner, a business called "Sans Souci". He added to his retail work in 1834 when he became agent of the Columbus Ice Company: in March of that year, the company brought 70 tons of ice to Columbus.²⁷ Kivlin won admiration for the neatness and cleanliness of his establishment and for the quality of its food and service. The bar-restaurant's name later changed to "Merchants' Exchange" as it continued to be a gathering place for Columbus businessmen. James Kivlin became noted for his energy, strong opinions, and personal integrity.

²³*Index, 1812, I, p. 242; Georgia Pensioners, I, p. 5.*

²⁴A certified copy of the will of Merilda Brittingham is in Muscogee County Will Book E, pp. 232-234. The will was drawn 28 Dec 1893 and probated in Russell County, AL 27 June 1896.

²⁵*Index, 1812, II, p. 1134; Georgia Pensioners, II, p. 45.*

²⁶George W. K. Dillard was one of the six commissioners of local government in 1829. F. Clayson Kyle, *Images: A Pictorial History of Columbus, Georgia* (Norfolk: Donning Co., 1986), p. 23.

²⁷Martin, part I, pp. 21, 26, 48.

James and Maria Louisa Kivlin suffered the usual hazards of child rearing of that time. In July 1848, an infant daughter named Mary Dillard Kivlin died. The Census of 1850 showed a son, Alphonso C., age 19, a druggist by trade, and daughters Imogen, age 14, Maria Louisa, age 12, Julia, age 9, Isabella, age 8, and bearing the name of the recently deceased Mary, an infant of one month. Son Alphonso C. Kivlin, usually styled "Dr." in the fashion of the time, was also an active citizen, serving as Alderman in 1859. His rather short life ended on 15 April 1861. Another child, Anna Kivlin, died on New Year's Day, 1867. There were also happy events: on March 24, 1864, daughter Julia married John S. Cargill, and on 9 April 1868, Imogen E. Kivlin married James W. Albertson.²⁸

James Kivlin's politics leaned in a Whiggish direction during the 1840s and 1850s. The great debates that led to the Compromise of 1850 had stirred emotions North and South. Southern moderates like Kivlin tried to cool hot tempers. Although himself the owner of eight slaves, he joined a "Committee of Arrangements" for a public meeting and free barbecue, to take place on July 18, 1850. The group extended an invitation to the "citizens of Muscogee, favorable to the preservation of the Union, and to an immediate adjustment of the slavery question on terms honorable both to the South and the North...and consistent with the Constitution as it is..."²⁹ A similar meeting for "Friends of the Union" was also called in Russell County, Alabama. Kivlin was one of a number of Southern business and professional men who were Whigs and unionist in politics. Indeed, Kivlin's daughter Mary, born in 1850, had a politically significant middle name: "Unity".³⁰ In 1844 Whigs controlled the Columbus City Council and appointed men of that persuasion to various offices, among them James Kivlin, as a health officer, a position he held until 1861. He remained one of the few non-physicians in this position. James himself became an alderman in 1846 and 1847.³¹

²⁸Martin, part II, pp. 33, 110, 147, 156, 170; Muscogee County Marriage Book E, p. 226; Book F, p. 18.

²⁹*Columbus Enquirer*, July 9, 1850, abstracted in Elizabeth Evans Kilbourne, *Columbus, Georgia, Newspaper Clippings* (Savannah, 2002), p. 261. See also, Murray, *Whig Party in Georgia*, pp. 106-111, 149-157.

³⁰Mary Unity Kivlin became an accomplished pianist, organist and music teacher for 30 years in Columbus. She founded the Orpheus Club in 1895, the oldest music club in Georgia. Her lengthy and laudatory obituary appeared in the *Columbus Enquirer-Sun*, 7 Mar 1906 (unfortunately, the obituary headlined "Mamie" Kivlin, although her correct name appears in the article). See Kyle, *Images*, p. 107. On the Orpheus Club, see Margaret Laney Whitehead and Barbara Bogart, *City of Progress* (Columbus: Columbus Office Supply, 1979), 406-07; 422-425.

³¹Martin, part I, pp. 107, 146; part II, pp. 2, 13, 17; Galer, pp. 106, 113, 140.

James Kivlin was the first Mason to affiliate with the new Columbian Lodge after its organization in 1828 and remained active in the masonic order the rest of his life. Perhaps a bit incongruously for a tavern owner, he served as Chief Marshal at the masonic ceremony on 22 December 1849, at the laying of the cornerstone of Temperance Hall.³² His civic service also included the "Columbus Hook and Ladder Company", a volunteer fire-fighting group formed in 1843. Kivlin served as treasurer along with William Chipley as president, Henry T. Hall, foreman, George Peabody, assistant foreman, and R. T. Brice, secretary. Certainly firemen were needed. In 1846 a great conflagration destroyed much of downtown Columbus including Kivlin's "Sans Souci" and his home, property valued at \$15,000 but insured for only \$5,000.³³

Kivlin weathered the Civil War and its aftermath. The census of 1870 for Columbus, Muscogee County, showed James Kivlin as a well established citizen reporting \$22,000 in real estate and \$3,000 in personal property. Two daughters, Maria and Mary still lived at home. The family residence was at 222 Broad. James Kivlin remained a well-liked and respected member of the Columbus community until his death in 1878. He drew up his will on 8 April 1873, naming his wife and son-in-law John S. Cargill as executors. The will was probated 7 October 1878.³⁴

Six members of this family are buried in Linwood Cemetery, in Lot 58, Section G. The birth year on James Kivlin's stone is incorrect: it should read born 3 October 1793 (not 1773); he died 26 September 1878; wife Maria Louisa was born on 21 May 1815, died 27 November 1883. The resting place of four daughters can also be found there. Imogen E. Kivlin, wife of James C. Albertson of Conn., born 2 Feb 1835, died 1 Jan 1906; Maria Louisa Kivlin, born 18 Sept 1838, died 29 Dec 1914; Mary Unity Kivlin, born 7 July 1850, died 6 March 1906; and daughter Julia K. Cargill, Jan 1840-16 Nov 1923 and her husband, John S. Cargill, 3 Nov 1840-3 Nov 1906 (John died on his birthday at the age of 66).³⁵

³²Martin, part II, pp. 36, 190.

³³Martin, part I, p. 135, part II, pp. 9-11.

³⁴Muscogee County Will Book C, pp. 47-49. The will of his daughter Mary Unity Kivlin may be found in Will Book E, pp. 95-96.

³⁵Dolores Autry, *Linwood Cemetery* (Columbus, 1994), pp. 244-245. Obituaries for John S. Cargill appeared in the *Columbus Enquirer*, 4 Nov 1906, and for Julia Kivlin Cargill in the *Columbus Ledger*, 16 Nov 1923. John had three surviving brothers: James Cargill of Cuthbert, Georgia, and Barney and George Cargill of Columbus. John and Julia had three sons: Edward K. Cargill of Columbus, James A. Cargill of Atlanta, and Frank L. Cargill of Texas. E. K. Cargill and James A. Cargill are also buried in the Kivlin lot in Linwood Cemetery. If the tombstone death dates are accurate, in the course of one year, 1906, the Kivlin family lost three members.

An informative obituary for James Kivlin appeared in the *Columbus Daily Enquirer* of 27 September 1878 titled Death of Mr. James Kivlin: One of the Earliest Settlers and Oldest Residents of Columbus:

"...Mr. James Kivlin, one of Columbus' oldest and most respected citizens...was known throughout the State having lived in Georgia the larger portion of his life. He was born in 1793 and was reared in Philadelphia, Penn., where he served his time as a tailor. In 1823 he removed to Augusta, Ga., then to Clinton, in 1826, and to our city in 1828. During this time he followed the tailoring business. A short time after he came to our city he married a daughter of Geo. W. Dillard, then a citizen of Columbus. After following his trade for some time he concluded to change his business, and opened the "Sans Souci" saloon, which for years he was most successful. It has retained the name given it by Mr. K. since, generally among our people but a few years ago, was changed to Merchants' Exchange. Old citizens often told of Mr. K.'s energy in days gone by. He was a man that prided himself on neatness, and is said to have kept one of the neatest saloon-restaurants in every respect, having the best that money could procure. He was a man of strong likes and dislikes. He has been since the first settlement of this city a leading and zealous Mason, and occupied the highest positions in every branch of Masonry, to the 32nd degree. There are few members of the order that were as extensively known among the lodges of the Union as he; and he was probably the oldest one in the South.

This much respected citizen was agent of the first ice company that was ever in Columbus, which was established in 1834. He was deemed by his fellow-citizens as a man of the highest integrity, which, with his straight forward manner, won him many friends.

There are probably three or four citizens now living who came here about the same time, and will be saddened to learn their old and trusted friend has departed from this vale of tears.

After an existence of eighty-five years he quietly passed away. He leaves a wife and five daughters, to whom we extend our heartfelt sympathy."

Ann Hartis.

She received certificate number 24,260 for \$8.00 a month in May 1879. Her husband, **Charles Hartis**, served in Captain Robert Hood's Company, North Carolina Militia.³⁶ Ann Hartis appears as "mother" in the 1880 Census for Muscogee County, in the Columbus household of Arline Prater. Ann Hartis was 80 years of age, born in Georgia. Her daughter, Arline was 51, born in Georgia, Arline Prater's son; James Prater was 21 years old and worked in a cotton mill as did his 18 year old brother, Joseph L. Prater.

³⁶ *Index, 1812, II, p. 940; Georgia Pensioners, II, p. 12.*

Mexican War Widows

Mary Graves.

This widow of a Mexican War soldier received her pension certificate number 3,896 in June, 1879 for \$8.00 a month. Her husband, **William Graves**, had served in 2nd Co. A, Georgia Mounted Volunteers.³⁷ A Mary Graves is listed as head of household on page 228D of the 1880 Census for Brownville, Lee County, Alabama. This Mary Graves was 80 years old and gave her birth place as Virginia. The other two members of this household were also women and identified as "daughters", although given their ages, 25 (Jane Graves), and 16 (Mary Graves), it seems highly unlikely that the 80 year-old Mary was their mother. Both the younger women gave "works in cotton mill" as their occupation. The actual application must be consulted for more specific information.

Louisa J. Holmes.

She received pension number 1,742 for \$20.00 a month (about \$380 in 2005 currency) in March 1867. She was the widow of Mexican War soldier Captain **Isaac Holmes**.³⁸ Isaac was a son of James Holmes (1778-1826) of Sunbury, Liberty County, Georgia. This family was linked to the Holmes of Boston who had sent a branch south to Charleston, South Carolina. James Holmes and other relatives were established in Sunbury by 1794; he used his family connections in Charleston and Boston to found a shipping business.³⁹ Upon James' death in 1826, son Isaac and his siblings received a comfortable inheritance. Isaac Holmes moved to Macon, Georgia, where he invested in various enterprises such as the not very successful Monroe Railroad and Banking Company. He became an officer in the State Bank of

³⁷ *Old War*, I, p. 442; *Georgia Pensioners*, II, p. 210.

³⁸ *Old War*, I, p. 535; *Georgia Pensioners*, II, p. 217. At the time she received the pension, Louisa Holmes was probably living at the home of her brother, Randolph L. Mott. According to John L. Mustian, Mott's business partner and brother-in-law, Mott supported an "expensive" family that included a daughter and two sisters and their families. See David L. Dodd, "Randolph Lawler Mott, 1799-1881: Columbus Businessman, Civic Leader, Unionist," *Muscogiana*, VIII, Nos. 3 & 4 (Fall, 1997), 58. Louisa had obtained an earlier pension in the 1850s and received a "final payment" on 26 Jan 1861. This record was included in *Revolutionary War Pension Payment Vouchers-Georgia* (Washington: National Archives, 1994; from microfilm M1746) which contains some stray 1812 and Mexican War payments. See page 121.

³⁹ James Holmes, *Dr. Bullies' Notes: Reminiscences of Early Georgia*, ed. Delma Eugene Presley (Atlanta: Cherokee Publishing Co., 1976); John Sheftall, *Sunbury on the Medway* (1977, repr. 1995). Stephen Holmes posted some research notes on Rootsweb Message Board, 24/5/00.

Macon. He also engaged in an active social life, but took time out from parties, balls, and festivals to serve as 1st Sergeant with the Macon Volunteers in the Florida Expedition of 1836.⁴⁰

Isaac Holmes married Louisa J. Mott on January 10, 1837, in Macon, Georgia; his brother, the Rev. Adam T. Holmes performed the ceremony.⁴¹ Louisa was born 17 August 1815, daughter of William and Sarah Mott; she was a sister of Randolph L. Mott, a noted businessman of Macon and Columbus. Louisa and Isaac lost their infant son, James Randolph, in 1838. A daughter, Mary Evelyn (Eve) was born 16 August 1839, and a second daughter, Louisa Tuno Holmes was born in 1843; a third daughter, Florence Isaac Holmes was born 6 March 1846.⁴²

Shortly after his marriage, Isaac Holmes became active in politics as a Whig. He helped organize the "Tippecanoe Club" for the 1840 Harrison-Van Buren presidential contest. In 1844 he formed the Clay Club and staged a ball for Henry Clay when that Whig notable visited Macon in March 1844. Isaac himself won election as alderman in 1842 and in January, 1846, was elected Mayor of Macon. He championed the annexation of Texas and, at the outbreak of the war with Mexico in 1846, resigned as mayor in order to take command of the Macon Guards.

The Georgia Infantry Regiment mustered at Columbus. The Macon Guards under Capt. Isaac Holmes joined with nine other companies, including the Columbus Guards, to form the regiment.⁴³ Capt. Holmes died on the 6th of January 1847 near Monterey. The January 14, 1847, issue of the *Macon Messenger* repeated a report from a Columbus newspaper:

"...the remains of Capt. Holmes, under the sacred charge of Mr. George Robinson the devoted friend of the deceased, are on their way to the U. States. They will pass through our city, where arrangements are already made to pay suitable honors to the memory of the gallant dead."

⁴⁰See the scattered notices in the *Macon Messenger* from 1835 to 1846 in Tad Evans, *Macon, Georgia, Newspaper Clippings (Messenger)*, vols. II, III, IV (Savannah, 1997, 1998) for Holmes' activities.

⁴¹Curiously, the marriage notice in the January 12, 1837, *Macon Messenger* read: "Mr. Isaac Holmes of Columbus to Miss Louisa J. Mott of this city." Rev. Adam Tuno Holmes (1803-1870) was pastor of the First Baptist Church. See H. Lewis Batts, *History of the First Baptist Church of Christ at Macon...1826-1968* (Macon: Southern Printing Co., 1969), pp. 26-27.

⁴²Evans, *Macon Georgia Newspaper Clippings*, III, p. 68.

⁴³Nancy Telfair [Louise Gunby Jones Dubose], *A History of Columbus, Georgia, 1828-1928* (Columbus: Historical Publishing Co., 1929), pp. 74-77.

The Macon newspaper, in the florid style favored by the time, described the memorial ceremonies in its January 21, 1847, issue:

"Masonic tribute to death of Capt. Isaac Holmes: Obsequies of Capt Holmes: Mortal remains, under the charge of his faithful friend, Mr. Geo. Robinson (who has had the care of them from Monterey), his relative, Mr. Randolph L. Mott, a military detachment from the Columbus Light Guards, Masonic committees from the Columbian and Oglethorpe Lodges, Columbus, from Muscogee Lodge of the Odd Fellows, Columbus, and a committee of our own citizens, reached the Railroad Depot on Monday last, and were escorted by the Macon Volunteers, Floyd Rifles, and detachment of the Columbus Light Guards, to the residence of the deceased, where they remained until Tuesday...then taken in charge by the Volunteers, and under a military escort, conveyed to the Town Hall. ..[the body] will be removed to its final resting place in Rose Hill Cemetery."⁴⁴ The elaborate memorial continued when the remains were conveyed to the cemetery on a funeral car "dressed in crape and plumes, drawn by four black horses", accompanied by twelve pall bearers, a military escort and band, a slow tolling bell, and completed with a gun fire salute.⁴⁵

The widowed Louisa J. (Mott) Holmes and her daughters eventually returned to Columbus to live with her brother, Randolph L. Mott.⁴⁶ Louisa survived her husband by nearly half a century. She died in Columbus 13 May 1892. The Columbus newspaper called her a "much beloved resident" while the Atlanta paper described her as "a famous lady of Columbus."

⁴⁴As abstracted in Willard R. Rocker, *Marriages and Obituaries from the Macon Messenger, 1818-1865* (Easley, SC: Southern Historical Press, 1988), pp. 102-103.

⁴⁵John C. Butler, *Historical Record of Macon and Central Georgia* (Macon: Middle Georgia Historical Society, 1969, orig. 1879), pp. 173-174.

⁴⁶Louisa Holmes and daughter "Eve" are listed in the household of Fannie Sutton (age 55, born in Virginia) in the 1870 Census, Chambers County, AL, p.190. Thanks to Ken Thomas for calling this entry to my attention. The Sutton household was next door to that of Charles W. Gist. In the 1880 Census for Chambers County, AL, F[anny] A. Sutton is listed in the household of Charles W. Gist as "sister in law." Gist like the Suttons was born in Virginia. He had married Cynthia Sutton on 10 Jan 1842 in Fauquier County, VA. It may be noted that Willam Mott had married Sally [Sarah] Lawler on 25 Dec 1797 in Fauquier County; and that one John Sutton had married Polly Lawler on 1 Aug. 1798 in the same county. Thus Louisa (Mott) Holmes was staying with kinfolk from Virginia at the time of the 1870 Census. See also, 1880 Census, Muscogee County, GA, p. 638. Louisa Holmes' and Randolph Mott=s mother, Sarah Lawler Mott, had died in July, 1853, at Randolph's plantation in Russell County (*Columbus Daily Sun and Times*, 26 Jul 1853).

Her remains were buried near her husband's in Rose Hill Cemetery, Macon, Georgia.⁴⁷ Daughter "Eve" (Mary Evelyn) married about 1872 Samuel Lowther of Lee County, Alabama. They had a daughter named Florence. Mary Evelyn died 25 February 1902 and was buried in Linwood Cemetery, Columbus.⁴⁸

Isaac Holmes' second daughter, Louisa Tuno Holmes, married Bernard Ritchie Herty in Russell County on 15 August 1866. Herty, the son of a well known medical family of Milledgeville, Georgia, had recently been demobilized from service in the "Baldwin Blues", Co. H, 4th Georgia Regiment. Bernard and Louisa Herty returned to Milledgeville where he took over his father's drug store. They had two children: Charles Holmes Herty and Florence Modesta Herty. Louisa T. (Holmes) Herty died on 4 September 1876 and was followed in death by her husband on 7 October 1878.⁴⁹ Their son, Isaac Holmes' grandson, Charles Holmes Herty, born 4 December 1867, orphaned at age 11, attended Georgia Military College in Milledgeville before going to the University of Georgia. He graduated from Georgia in 1886; he received a Ph.D. in chemistry from Johns Hopkins in 1890. He returned to Athens, taught chemistry, and organized the first football program there. He had a distinguished career affecting the turpentine and pulpwood paper industries before his death in 1938.⁵⁰

The third daughter of Isaac Holmes, Florence Isaac Holmes, who lived for several years with her uncle Randolph L. Mott, never married. She taught for more than 66 years in the public schools of Columbus. The universally beloved "Miss Fornie" began her career when the public schools opened in 1867 and was 88 years old when she retired. In a special resolution the school board of trustees described her "most remarkable career... [as] one that has never been equaled in Columbus before and may never be surpassed in the future". Shortly after her retirement she moved to Athens, Georgia, to live with a niece, Florence Modesta (sister of Charles Holmes Herty), wife of classics professor William D. Hooper (d. 1945) of the University of Georgia. Florence Isaac Holmes was 95 years old when she died 7 May

⁴⁷ *Columbus Enquirer-Sun*, 14 May 1892; *Atlanta Constitution*, 14 May 1892; Stephanie Lincecum, *Rose Hill Cemetery... Tombstone Inscriptions* (Macon, 2003), p. 56. Thanks to Amanda J. Cook of Macon for confirming the cemetery information.

⁴⁸ *Columbus Enquirer-Sun*, February 26, 1902; Autry, *Linwood*, p. 253; Census 1880 Lee County, AL, p. 244. Samuel Lowther died 12 May 1904; *Columbus Enquirer-Sun*, 13 May 1904.

⁴⁹ Anna Maria Green Cook, *History of Baldwin County* (Anderson, SC: Keys-Hearn Printers, 1925), pp. 366-367, 370. Hugh T. & Susan J. Harrington, *The Dead Book: Burials in the City Cemetery, Milledgeville, Georgia 1869-1904* (Milledgeville: Boyd Publ., 1998), p. 73.

⁵⁰ Cook, *History of Baldwin County*, p. 367; *American National Biography*, vol. X (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), p. 691; *Columbus Enquirer* 28 July 1938, pp. 1, 8.

1940. She was interred in Rose Hill Cemetery near her parents.⁵¹ Her passing occurred almost a century after the death of her father Isaac Holmes, the Macon hero of the Mexican War, and forty-eight years after the death of her mother, Columbus pensioner Louisa J. Holmes.

Rachel V. Hervey.

As a Mexican War widow, she received pension certificate number 925 for \$20.00 a month. The 1883 list did not show a date but according to the *Old War* index her widow's certificate was awarded in 1849. Her husband was Captain **Charles P. Hervey**, who had served from Georgia.⁵² Hervey had been born in Poughkeepsie, New York, 30 July 1814. He married Virginia R[achel] Durrum on 10 March 1841 in Columbus. The court clerk wrote her name "Durhum" on the marriage license, smudged the "h" to an "r" and wrote "Durrum" on the marriage certificate.⁵³ Perhaps the clerk had trouble spelling a French name; in later census reports, Rachel gave her birth place as France. The couple's son, Frank A. Hervey, was born in Columbus in late 1841 or early 1842. Charles P. Hervey was a dentist and well regarded in Columbus. In 1843, the city appointed him "Regulator of Patrol", the commander of a kind of citizen guard, at a salary of \$500 a year. A City Ordinance adopted in February 1843, required able bodied men to perform guard duty. In 1846, Dr. Hervey was elected 2nd Lieutenant in the Columbus Guards, a company in the Georgia Infantry Regiment for the Mexican War. During that conflict he was promoted to the rank of captain. He died on 25 May 1848 and his body was returned to Columbus for burial in Linwood Cemetery. A tribute appeared at some point in the *Columbus Weekly Enquirer*.⁵⁴

The widowed Rachel and son are not found in the 1850 Census. By 1860 they were living in Palestine, Texas, apparently in a large boarding house. Her twenty years old son, Frank A. Hervey, gave his occupation as "doctor". They moved back east, to Greenville, Alabama, by 1870, by which time Frank had acquired a wife and a new occupation as "merchant". The family name also underwent a change in the records from Hervey to "Harvey". Rachel, at age 62, and suffering from

⁵¹*Columbus Enquirer*, 7 May 1940, pp. 1, 8. Florence's obituary reports that she "reared Dr. Herty and imparted to him much of the knowledge which served as a basis for his great success in the world of science." But he is not listed along with Florence Holmes in the 1880 Census household of his great-uncle, Randolph L. Mott, and other sources make no mention of his living in Columbus. Possibly between 1878 and 1880 he spent some time with Aunt Florence.

⁵²*Old War*, I, p. 513.

⁵³Muscogee County Marriage Book A, p. 112. No trace of a "Durrum" family has been found elsewhere in Muscogee records.

⁵⁴Martin, part I, p. 135; part II, p. 6; Galer, p. 149; Autry, *Linwood*, p. 293 (section H, lot 47). Buster Wright, the indexer, gave 29 May 1848, but the paper had no issue on that date.

"rheumatism", was still living with her son's family, in Montgomery, Alabama, at the time of the 1880 Census.⁵⁵ This pensioner doubtless died before the turn of the century.

Bridget Conners.

She was a resident of Muscogee County when she received certificate number 48,587 as a widow, in June, 1865. The amount was the usual \$8.00 a month. It is not clear from published information whether her husband (not identified) served in one of the earlier conflicts (as the high number of the certificate indicates) or the Mexican War. She has not been identified in the various census indexes or other available local public records.

Although errors abound in official public records and newspapers, this limited study has shown that some diligent digging in these sources can unearth evidence about nineteenth century Georgians of varied economic and social circumstances. Of course, for the pensioners in this instance, one must consult the actual pension application in order to extract all available data. As we have seen, in many cases only bits and pieces of their lives emerge in public records, but for a few, a fairly accurate picture of the pensioner's life and times can be found. Their places of origin ranged from as far away as New York and Pennsylvania to the nearby Carolinas. After receiving a pension, several moved to other states before their deaths. Their occupations ran the gamut from skilled tradesman, merchant, and dentist, to banker, farmer and planter. Two of the thirteen were widows of men of substantial means. In politics, whether small shopkeeper or banker, these men of 1812 and 1846 supported the Whig Party in the 1840s and early 1850s. The Kivlin and Holmes families, their kinship connections and descendants, played important political, social and cultural roles in Columbus and the state of Georgia. An examination of the Pension List of 1883 does provide a glimpse into the social history of Muscogee County.

⁵⁵Census of the United States, 1860, Anderson Co., Texas, family # 219 in dwelling #215 (a Dr. Kirksey and a Dr. Deloach, both from Alabama, also lived at that address); Census of the United States, 1870, Butler Co., AL, family #282; Census 1880, Montgomery Co., AL, p. 145D.

Artist for Hire: The Legacy of Itinerant Artists in Columbus, Georgia

By

Mike Bunn

In the decades prior to the widespread use of photography, portrait painting was in great demand in America. For communities outside of major cultural centers, *itinerant* artists satisfied the growing desire for painted portraits as symbols of self-expression, memorialization and assertions of family pride and social status.¹ Though the creation of such art was usually a relatively expensive endeavor, in the 1830s and 1840s in the South, there was a virtual explosion in the numbers of people with the means to commission a painted portrait. Fully appreciating the economic developments that were transforming the region at the time, a host of artists who had studied and worked in both the north and Europe sought to capitalize on a developing clientele by offering their services in the growing communities of the South.² While many of the exact circumstances surrounding their creations remain unknown and misunderstood, the portraits produced during the visits of these itinerants to southern cities in the 1830s and 1840s are a valuable part of the historical record. Today, they are in many cases the only existing likenesses of the featured subjects, and are products of some of the most talented artists to work in the South in the period. They have preserved a moment in the history of several communities through which we can see individual manifestations of expression, and are testimony to the aspirations of young settlements in the process of rapidly acquiring the trappings of modern urbanity. This article will address the legacy of itinerants in Columbus, Georgia.

¹ Itinerant is defined by Merriam-Webster as "someone who travels from place to place." Online: <http://www.m-w.com> (accessed 10 February 2006). This term has become accepted in describing the several traveling artists who visited the south during the time period under study.

² Though there is an impressive amount of itinerant artists' work from the period in the holdings of various museums and private collections throughout the south and nation, there are few academic studies of itinerants in the south. The most focused writings are the exhibition catalogs written by Estill Curtis Pennington: *Down River: Currents of Style in Louisiana Painting* (Gretna: Pelican Publishing, 1991), *Look Away: Reality and Sentiment in Southern Art* (Spartanburg: Saraland Press, 1989), and *Messengers of Style: Itinerancy and Taste in Southern Portraiture, 1784-1867* (Greenville: Greenville Museum of Art, 1993). Also, see Patti Carr Black, *Art in Mississippi, 1720-1980* (Jackson: University Press of Mississippi, 1998), Marion C. Bright, *Early Georgia Portraits, 1715-1870* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1975), Bruce Chambers, *Art and Artists of the South: The Robert P. Coggins Collection* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1984), Randolph Delehanty, *Art in the American South: Works from the Ogden Collection* (Baton Rouge: LSU Press, 1996), and William H. Gerds, *Art Across America: Two Centuries of Regional Painting, 1710-1920* (New York: Abbeville Press, 1990), Donald D. Keyes, *George Cooke, 1793-1849* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1991).

As former Indian lands opened for white settlement and massive migration to the rich agricultural regions of the south occurred, Columbus and other young cities in the South experienced a period of rapid growth fueled by the production of cotton.³ The increasing world demand for the fiber combined with the spread of the institution of slavery as an agricultural labor force, advancements in transportation technology such as steamboats and railroads that made it easier than ever to get the product to market, and the growth of a class of merchants and factors that made their living off the cotton trade all contributed to make the period one characterized by the constantly-increasing wealth of a portion of Southern society. In the 1830s and 1840s, Columbus was one of several virtual boom-towns in the region, and became an attractive destination for itinerant artists due to its growing upper class.

Columbus in the late 1830s boasted a population of over 4,000 and was quickly becoming a southern industrial hub.⁴ It was home to an array of industries driven by Chattahoochee River water power, and because it was located at the head of navigation on the river, occupied a strategic position in a regional trading network that was tied to world markets through the Port of Apalachicola. Fast becoming a

³ The ascendancy of what has been called the "planter class" is chronicled in virtually every major study of southern history of the era, as well as a host of regional and local studies. For information on the development of Georgia in general see Kenneth Coleman, General Editor, *A History of Georgia* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1991), and for details about the development of Columbus, Georgia specifically, see Roger Harris, *Our Town: An Introduction to the History of Columbus, Georgia* (Columbus: Historic Columbus Foundation, 1992), Clason Kyle, *Images: A Pictorial History of Columbus, Georgia* (Norfolk: The Donning Company, 1986), John Lupold, *Columbus, Georgia 1828-1978* (Columbus: Columbus Sesquicentennial, 1978), John Lupold, Virginia Tucker Peebles, Mathews Dismuke Swift, and Elizabeth Kelley Barker, *Heritage Park: A Celebration of the Industrial Heritage of Columbus, Georgia* (Columbus: Historic Columbus Foundation, 1999), Joseph B. Mahan, *Columbus: Georgia's Fall Line Trading Town* (Northridge: Windsor Publications, 1986) John H. Martin, *Columbus, Georgia, From its Selection as a Trading Town in 1827, to its Partial Destruction by Wilson's Raid in 1865* (Columbus: Thomas Gilbert, 1874), Nancy Telfair, *History of Columbus, 1828-1928* (Columbus: Columbus Office Supply Company, 1928), Lynn Willoughby, *Flowing Through Time: A History of the Lower Chattahoochee Valley* (Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 1999), and Etta Blanchard Worsley, *Columbus on the Chattahoochee* (Columbus: Columbus Office Supply Company, 1951). For purposes of this article, "young" and "frontier" southern cities are broadly defined as those cities in states of Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee, South Carolina, Louisiana, Kentucky, Arkansas, and Texas that were founded before 1840.

⁴ For information on Columbus' founding, see Kyle, *Images*, Lupold, *Columbus 1828-1978*, Mahan, *Columbus: Georgia's Fall Line Trading Town*, and Worsley, *Columbus on the Chattahoochee*, and for a discussion of the town's early industrial development see also Lupold, *Heritage Park*. Population information taken from *The United States Census of 1840*, and Martin, *Columbus, Georgia*, 92.

cultural as well as financial center for the region, it was also home to a theater, debating society, and branch of the national lyceum.⁵

Already one of the largest cities in Georgia by the tenth anniversary of its founding, Columbus included among its population a growing number of businessmen, planters, and politicians who had an appreciation of the arts and the motivation and means to patronize itinerants.⁶ The artists, who visited the city in its first decades of existence, including Henry B. Matterson, J.H. Mifflin, Edward Troye, Edward Mooney, John W. Jarvis, George Cooke, and John Maier, were greeted by an interested and receptive clientele.⁷ Columbus patrons hoped, as those in many other southern cities did, that the portraits they commissioned would in the long run allow the subjects to overcome the limitations of time and be remembered far after their lives were over. For the short term, though, they would serve as prized interior décor and validations of social status and wealth.

The Itinerant Artist

Though individual circumstances varied, the techniques employed by itinerant artists in Columbus and the south as a whole during the time period have much in common.⁸ Artists, often based in larger Southern port cities such as New Orleans and Charleston as well as northern cities such as New York, would commonly make their way to smaller interior cities where they believed there were commissions to be made during short stays.⁹ Some apparently traveled routes that made it easier for them to visit several cities in one season, while others only visited one city a year because the market for their work there was particularly lucrative. Some knew in advance from acquaintances who had invited them what to expect in the way of patronage, and often they would live with an acquaintance painting members of their family as well as others who heard they were in town. Many, including the

⁵ The Lyceum was a prestigious educational society based in New England that sought to further learning through lectures and discussions of important topics. For more information on the cultural development of the city, see Kyle, *Images*, Lupold, *Columbus 1828-1978*, and Worsley, *Columbus on the Chattahoochee*.

⁶ *Sixth United States Census, 1840*, manuscript census returns of Muscogee County, Georgia.

⁷ Information on itinerants who visited Columbus comes from William Winn, Karol A.P. Lawson, and Frank T. Schnell, Jr., *Building on a Legacy: the Columbus Museum* (Columbus: Columbus Museum, 1996), 9-11. Also see *Columbus Enquirer*, 1837-1847.

⁸ The best discussion of the techniques and styles utilized by itinerants is to be found in Pennington, *Messengers of Style*.

⁹ For information on routes traveled by itinerants and their regional contacts, see Gerdts, *Art Across America*, Pennington, *Downriver*, *Look Away*, and *Messengers of Style*, Winn, *Building on a Legacy*, and J.L. Sibley Jennings, Jr. "C.R. Parker and Stephen F. Austin," an unpublished article in the Columbus Museum files.

ones that visited Columbus, simply rented a space to serve as a studio after their arrival and advertised their services in local papers. Most stayed for a short period of time, although at least one artist with a significant number of acquaintances in the area stayed nearly a year.¹⁰ Unfortunately, little is known concerning exactly how long each stayed and what, if any, traveling to the surrounding countryside they did. Local sources that document the visits of itinerants unfortunately make no mention of their travels around the town or the surrounding countryside. Although it is logical to assume that some would have traveled to their subjects' homes at least on occasion, the only portraits that are currently known to have been produced at a location outside of the temporary studio are paintings of racehorses.

Many of the itinerants who visited Columbus, as is the case in most other southern cities, were well-known and established painters. The artists discussed in this article were regional, and in some cases, nationally recognized for their abilities. Far from amateurs attempting to make a quick commission, they were for the most part established artists whose services were in high demand in Columbus and elsewhere.¹¹ Although their paintings were meant to be a true likeness of the sitter, many surely came to the town fully aware that they would encounter no protests if they flattered the subject in their work by not including undesirable features and enhancing positive ones.¹² The portraits that have been preserved for us are nonetheless good representations of the appearance of the subjects and excellent indicators of artistic talent, style, and popular tastes at the time they were created.

Perhaps because only a portion of the portraits produced in Columbus and elsewhere in the South are accounted for in museum inventories and scattered private collections and because so many of the circumstances surrounding their creation remains unknown, the portraits and the techniques used to create them have become legendary. The most enduring legend about the techniques used by itinerant artists is the "headless body" theory.¹³ According to this theory, itinerants would arrive in a city with several canvases on which were painted bodies, with only the head of the actual sitter to be completed. This technique would have saved valuable time, and allowed the artists to reap a higher number of commissions in the limited time they stayed in any one particular place. One of the most-often cited examples as proof of the concept is the work of one of the most prolific itinerants to

¹⁰ *Columbus Enquirer*, 2 August, 1838, 6 September, 1838, and 5 June, 1839, 7 February 1844, 16 November, 1847.

¹¹ For a more detailed discussion of the talent of itinerants who visited Columbus, see the biographical information on each listed below.

¹² See Pennington, *Messengers*, 9.

¹³ See Pennington, *Messengers*, 6.

visit Columbus, C.R. Parker. His portraits exhibit a number of noticeable similarities, including placement on the canvas, pose, outfits, and jewelry.¹⁴

Skeptics list several reasons why this theory may be false, however. They say the different drying times of the paints should have left clear evidence of being applied at two different times, correct proportion and scale would have been more difficult to achieve in this manner, and the simple fact that no documentary evidence substantiating the practice in contemporary accounts has surfaced all cast doubt that such a technique was used. Yet the theory is sustained by undeniable similarities in the paintings and the surety that the technique would have allowed artists to create paintings, and thus profits, more quickly.

Regardless of technique, itinerants often relied on familial and business connections in selecting cities to visit and in locating their clients. Accounts detailing how itinerants and their subjects contacted each other are unfortunately scarce, but recent research into the channels through which one of the itinerants that visited Columbus, C. R. Parker, may have met and painted in New Orleans a portrait of noted Texas leader Stephen F. Austin suggests they may have utilized an extensive network of contacts.¹⁵ In Parker's case, this network of acquaintances extended from Connecticut to New Orleans and Texas through Georgia. Though Parker's example may be an exceptional one in many ways, there is no reason to believe tapping into informal networks of contacts was not commonplace among itinerants seeking commissions in the South. The years under discussion were characterized by unprecedented migration from older, more established states and regions to the relatively sparsely populated interior sections of the Deep South.¹⁶ The result of these massive migrations resulted in close ties of kinship and friendship, often within the same generation, stretching from Virginia and the Carolinas to Texas. Even without such contacts, however, any artist worth his salt could not have helped but notice the developing wealth of the cotton states and would surely have sought to tap into a tailor-made market.

¹⁴ See Pennington, *Messengers*, and Brigitte Foley, "The Case of the Re-appearing Dress," unpublished manuscript, Columbus Museum files.

¹⁵ See J.L. Sibley Jennings, Jr., "C.R. Parker and Stephen F. Austin," an unpublished manuscript in the Columbus Museum files. In it, Jennings traces the extensive familial and friendship ties that may have been responsible for bringing Parker and Austin into contact in New Orleans. His extensive research on the life of Parker reveals that similar connections were likely responsible for many other commissions he received.

¹⁶ For information on antebellum migration patterns in the south, see Carolyn Earle Billingsley, *Communities of Kinship: Antebellum Families and the Settlement of the Cotton Frontier* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 2004), Thomas D. Clark and John D.W. Guice, *The Old Southwest, 1795-1830: Frontiers in Conflict* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1996), and Frank L. Owsley, "The Pattern of Migration and Settlement of the Southern Frontier," *Journal of Southern History* 11 (May 1945): 147-176.

By taking a look at three of the artists who visited Columbus during the 1830s and 1840s and a sampling of their work, we can better understand what type of talent young Southern cities welcomed and respected. We can also form an understanding of the type of citizen whose likeness was captured by itinerants so that their work and its importance to the historical record can be placed in context. One, C.R. Parker, was regionally known and based in New Orleans, while another, Edward Mooney, was a New Yorker who traveled to the south seasonally. The last artist, Edward Troye, was a native of England who by the time he visited Columbus was nationally known. Their subjects were predominantly of the upper class, and because of their position in society, were able to exert considerable influence in the development of the young city.

C.R. Parker

"Mr. Parker, a Portrait Painter of very considerable celebrity, has arrived in our city, and taken the rooms hitherto occupied by Mr. McClintock's select school...Mr. P(arker) can make the pictures as nearly represent the splendor of some of our originals, as perhaps any other of his profession."

C.R. Parker's advertisement in the *Columbus Enquirer*, 2 August, 1838

A prolific and well-traveled artist, C.R. Parker is believed to have first visited Columbus in the summer of 1838.¹⁷ Parker was born in 1799 in Connecticut and by 1825 was working as an artist in Louisiana, where he received a commission to paint several large portraits for the Louisiana Capitol.¹⁸ After studying in England from 1828-1832, during which time he exhibited with the Free Society of Artists in London and became good friends with noted naturalist John James Audubon, he returned to New Orleans and opened a studio. From this base for the next fifteen years, Parker made numerous tours throughout the southeastern states seeking new clients, and is known to have painted portraits in several southern cities.¹⁹ He formed an extensive network of friendships and acquaintances in the south as a result of his travels, and it is believed that it was through one of these connections that he was

¹⁷ The earliest mention of Parker found in Columbus papers is in the *Columbus Enquirer*, 2 August, 1838.

¹⁸ Biographical information comes from Jennings, Jr., "C.R. Parker and Stephen F. Austin". Of the itinerants discussed in this article, none is as misunderstood as Parker. The great majority of biographical information about Parker in books or in museum collections files states that he was born in England and died sometime after 1848 after leaving New Orleans. Years of intensive research by Mr. Sibley and Robert Overby, the owner of a Parker portrait of Stephen F. Austin, have resulted in a much more accurate understanding of Parker's life. A condensed version of their biography of the artist can be found at <http://www.askart.com>. Parker's portraits were also hung in the Georgia Capitol building in Milledgeville, Georgia by 1827.

¹⁹ See Bright, *Early Georgia Portraits*, Gerdts, *Art Across America*, Jennings, Jr. "C.R. Parker and Stephen F. Austin," Pennington, *Downriver, Look Away*, and *Messengers of Style*.

brought to Columbus.²⁰ While there, he painted several portraits of some of the young city's leading personalities, including a number of political and business leaders like Thomas Grigsby and Hines Holt. Parker died in 1849 in New Orleans, leaving behind a notable legacy of portrait painting in the states of the Deep South.²¹

Two of Columbus' earliest settlers, Grigsby and Mary Shivers Thomas arrived in the town from Hancock County, Georgia in 1830.²² Mr. Thomas had been a member of the Georgia State Assembly from Warren County, where he was noted for helping craft the 1823 act abolishing imprisonment for debt in Georgia. In 1832, he was elected Judge of the Chattahoochee Circuit Court. A leading member of early Columbus society, he served prominent roles in a variety of civic organizations including the Temperance Society, the Muscogee Asylum for the Poor, and one of the city's first fire companies.²³ He remarried after his first wife died in 1845. The couple's home, built circa 1850 on high point of land immediately north of the city later known as Rose Hill, was one of the first and largest built in that neighborhood.

Hines Holt was one of the most well-known political figures in early Columbus. Born in Hancock County, Georgia, he had attended the University of Georgia before settling in Columbus to practice law.²⁴ Holt served as a member of Congress, as a state senator, and member of the Confederate Congress, as well as colonel in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. When he died in 1865, he was serving as a delegate to the state constitutional convention in Milledgeville. He is perhaps best remembered in Columbus history for his delivery of the welcome address for Henry Clay when he visited the city in 1844. He married Sarah Ann Charlotte Perry Holt in Columbus in 1838.

²⁰ In an advertisement for his work in a Columbus paper, Parker makes mention of "many of his former friends and patrons" in the Columbus area. See the *Columbus Enquirer*, 6 September, 1838.

²¹ Parker is believed to be one of the most prolific of the itinerant artists to operate in the south in the antebellum period. His work is represented in the collections of The Columbus Museum, The Louisiana State Museum, The Old Capitol Museum of Mississippi History, The Wadsworth Athenaeum, The Ogden Museum of Southern Art, and The Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts. It is also found in several private collections scattered throughout the south. For a sampling of Parker's work in Georgia collections, see Bright, *Early Georgia Portraits*.

²² *Columbus Ledger Magazine*, 17 July 1927, Martin, *Columbus, Georgia*, and Worsley, *Columbus on the Chattahoochee*, 259-60.

²³ See Martin, *Columbus, Georgia*, 27, 31, 37, 50.

²⁴ Bright, *Early Georgia Portraits*, 103, Mahan, *Columbus*, 51, 52, Martin, *Columbus, Georgia*, 149-50.

Edward L. Mooney

"Mr. Mooney has taken rooms over Messrs. Malone and Hudson's Store, and is prepared to execute all orders in the line of his profession. Specimens may be seen at his rooms."

Edward L. Mooney's advertisement in the *Columbus Enquirer*, 16 November, 1847

Edward Ludlow Mooney, another famous itinerant, visited Columbus in 1847.²⁵ A native of New York, Mooney studied at the New York Academy of Design and worked as a sign painter before becoming a pupil of well-known artist Henry Inman.²⁶ He first gained national attention for his copies of Inman's acclaimed portrait of President Martin Van Buren, and later became the first recipient of the National Academy of Design's gold medal. He became best known for his portraits of some of the most famous men of his day, including Commander Oliver H. Perry and New York Governor William H. Seward. Mooney primarily worked in New York City, but spent many winters in the south where he painted some of the leading members of society in several southern cities including John Fontaine and John L. Mustian of Columbus and their spouses.²⁷

John Fontaine was the first elected mayor of Columbus.²⁸ Prior to his election in 1836, the city had been governed by an intendant appointed by the Georgia legislature. Under Fontaine's leadership, the city began to actively promote industrial development along its riverfront, beginning a trend that would eventually make it one of the leading industrial centers in the south. A wealthy steamboat owner and cotton merchant, he was one of Columbus' foremost businessmen both before and after his service as mayor.²⁹ Little is known about the life of his wife, Mary Ann Stewart Fontaine, outside of the fact that she was a prominent member of early Columbus society. As the wife of the most important political figure in the town, she would have undoubtedly been well known and attended a wide variety of social functions.

²⁵ The first mention of Mooney in Columbus is found in the *Columbus Enquirer*, 16 November, 1847.

²⁶ Biographical information on Mooney taken from Peter Hastings Falk, Editor-in-Chief, *Who Was Who in American Art, 1564-1975: 400 Years of Artists in America* (Madison, CT: Sound View Press, 1999), George C. Groce and David H. Wallace, *The New-York Historical Society's Dictionary of Artists in America, 1564-1860* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1957), Robin Simon, *The Portraits in Britain and America* (Oxford: Phaidon, 1987), and the Columbus Museum files.

²⁷ Mooney's work can be found in the National Academy of Design, the National Portrait Gallery, the Yale University Art Gallery, as well as the Columbus Museum.

²⁸ For biographical information on Fontaine, see Harris, *Our Town*, 7, Kyle, *Images*, 29, Mahan, *Columbus, Georgia*, 36 and 44.

²⁹ See Martin, *Columbus, Georgia*, 21, 167.

Born in North Carolina, John L. Mustian was a stage line operator and prominent railroad developer in Georgia and Alabama.³⁰ His stage line, which he ran with another local businessman, connected through Columbus the Central of Georgia and Montgomery and West Point Railroads. In 1845, he was elected to the Georgia Legislature as a Whig representative from Muscogee County.³¹ He is best remembered, however, for his role in developing Warm Springs, Georgia, into a spa and resort which in its early years was frequented by many members of the Columbus elite. Mustian built the first hotel for visitors to the natural springs, which were even in the 1830s famous for their soothing as well as healing qualities. His wife Julia Frances Jeter Mustian raised her great-granddaughter, Ms. Georgia Wilkins. Ms. Wilkins later donated much of the family's land near Warm Springs for the creation of National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis and became good friends with President Franklin D. Roosevelt and his wife Eleanor.

Edward Troye

"Did you ever see a likeness that looked more like a man than he did like himself? Step in at No. 18, Oglethorpe House, and take a look at some...Mr. Troye has suited his charges to the hardness of the times, and deserves the patronage of those who wish a perfect likeness. Call and see him."

Edward Troye's advertisement in the *Columbus Enquirer*, 7 February, 1844

Edward Troye was one of the most accomplished painters to visit Columbus in the 1830s and 1840s.³² Born in Switzerland and raised in London, Troye came from a family with deep appreciation for the arts. His father and brother were artists; one of his sisters was a sculptor and another a musician and the first woman admitted to the Paris Conservatory of Music. Troye studied art in England and worked in the West Indies before coming to America as a magazine illustrator. He painted a variety of subjects over the course of his career, but was especially known as the leading painter of horses of his day. He is believed to have painted or sketched over 350 in his lifetime, and received commissions from racehorse owners across the south.³³ During his visit to Columbus in 1844, he is known to have

³⁰ See Mahan, *Columbus, Georgia*, Martin, *History of Columbus, Georgia*, 21, 111, 167.

³¹ Martin, *Columbus, Georgia*, 167.

³² Biographical information on Troye taken from J. Winston Coleman, Jr., *Three Kentucky Artists: Troye, Hart, and Price* (Lexington: The University Press of Kentucky, 1974), and Falk, *Who Was Who in American Art*.

³³ Troye's work can be found in the Mobile Museum of Art, the National Museum of Racing and Hall of Fame, the New York Historical Society, the University of Kentucky Art Museum, the Yale University Art Gallery, and The White House.

produced some portraits, but the most lasting legacy of his sojourn there is his painting of Indian Agent John Crowell's racehorse, John Bascombe.³⁴

John Bascombe is one of the most celebrated horses in American racing history and occupies a prominent role in the heritage of the Columbus area.³⁵ The horse was owned by John Crowell, a racing enthusiast and United States Agent to the Creek Indians from 1821 to 1836. Crowell raised and trained the horse on his plantation in Russell County, Alabama just across the Chattahoochee River from Columbus. According to legend the horse was named for a preacher holding a camp meeting at the time of its birth. John Bascombe achieved unparalleled success in racing in 1835 and 1836 by winning three races against well-known competition. He defeated "Volney" in Columbus, General Wade Hampton's "Argyle" in Augusta, and "Post Boy," considered at the time to be the best racehorse in the country, in New York.³⁶ Making his feat all the more memorable, John Bascombe walked the entire way to and from Union Course in Long Island for the final race. The fact that his likeness was painted by an artist with the prestige of Troye further testifies to his importance at the time and to regional history.

The portraits produced by Parker, Mooney, and Troye during their visits to Columbus exhibit a number of similarities that help us form an understanding of what type of historical evidence itinerants have preserved for us through their portraits. The artists were attracted to the city because it was home to an increasing concentration of wealth in a period characterized by unprecedented growth throughout the region. Talented and respected at the time, their presence in Columbus attests to the demand for art in it and similar frontier cities of the antebellum South and the wealth to which those cities were home to within a brief period after their founding. In addition, they speak to the close-knit community that linked the citizenry of newly settled towns to the older established states from which many had migrated. The majority of their subjects can be broadly characterized as prominent professionals in the process of achieving their ultimate successes. They represent the type of pioneering and entrepreneurial people who were drawn to new and developing cities like Columbus, and led the city through its first tumultuous years and helped transform it from a frontier trading town to a modern city in the course of just over a decade. Most would have been relatively wealthy as compared to the majority of citizens of Columbus at the time, and their involvement in various civic groups, business enterprises, and political affairs made them prominent members of the close-knit society of the city's elite. The Troye portrait discussed

³⁴ See *Columbus Enquirer*, 7 February 1844, and Kyle, *Images*, 30.

³⁵ For information on John Bascombe, see Worsley, *Columbus on the Chattahoochee*, and Kyle, *Images*, 30.

³⁶ John Bascombe's accomplishments were the topic of considerable notice in Columbus. Descriptions of his races can be found in Martin, *Columbus, Georgia*, 56.

here, though not of an individual, is comparable to the others in that it depicts a subject that was well-known and accomplished, as well as a likely a source of community pride. These portraits are illustrative of a small but significant portion of early Columbus society which was positioned to have significant influence on the development and emerging identity of the city. In all cases the portraits have preserved for us rare or unique images of their subjects, and hence are an invaluable historical resource aside from their inherent artistic merit.

The golden age of the itinerant artist in Columbus and the South as a whole was a brief but significant one. Although many artists visited the city in its first two decades of existence, by the beginning of its third, tremendous interest in the new technology of photography had greatly decreased demand for portrait artists and forced many to seek other avenues for commissions. Faster and cheaper than hiring an artist, photography made obtaining a likeness much easier and much more democratic. As does art throughout the ages, though, itinerants' portraits speak to the time and place in which they were created and provide a window to the past through which we can better appreciate community heritage. Just as photography, the work produced by itinerants in Columbus captures the images of their sitters, and by extension, small parts of the city of Columbus at the time they were created. How comparable the portraits created in Columbus are to those produced in other Southern cities, and how much the art produced in them can speak to their individual histories are questions that merit consideration by historians of art, local communities, and the South in general.

Research for this article was compiled by Mike Bunn, Assistant Curator of History at the Columbus Museum, during preparation for a temporary exhibition focusing on itinerant artists who visited Columbus in the 1830s and 1840s. Entitled *Artist for Hire: Itinerant Artists in Antebellum Columbus*, the exhibition is on view from March 13 to August 24, 2007. Mr. Bunn wishes to express his sincere thanks to Cary Wilkins at the Morris Museum of Art, J.L. Sibley Jennings, Jr., and Robert Overby for their assistance in the writing of this article.

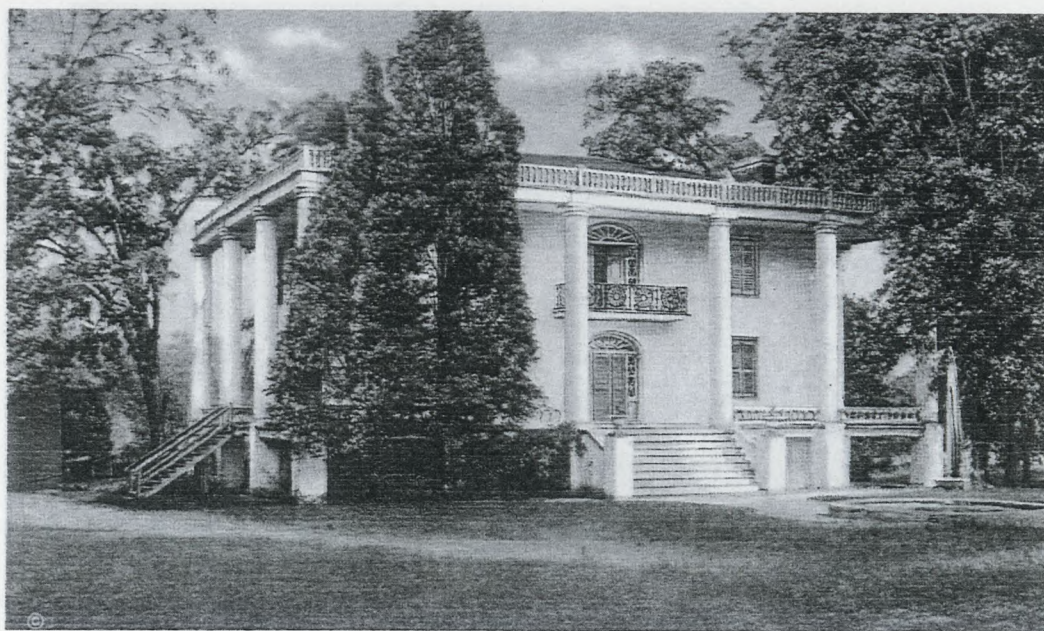


Fig. 2. A postcard of St. Elmo, constructed in the 1830s by one of Columbus' wealthy citizens. This postcard shows the house circa 1910.
Columbus Museum permanent collection



Fig. 3. 13 Seventh Street in Columbus, constructed in 1835
This house is typical of the type of homes occupied by Columbus' upper class during the height of itinerant activity in the town.
Courtesy of the Historic Columbus Foundation

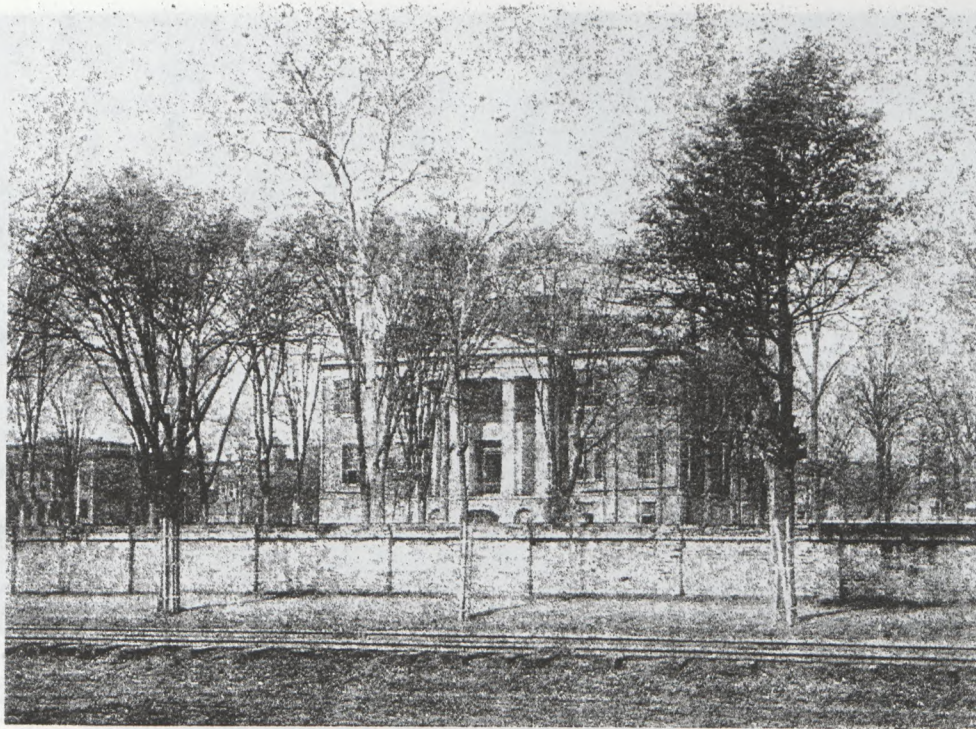


Fig. 4. Second Columbus Courthouse, constructed 1838-1840
Courtesy of the Columbus State University Archives

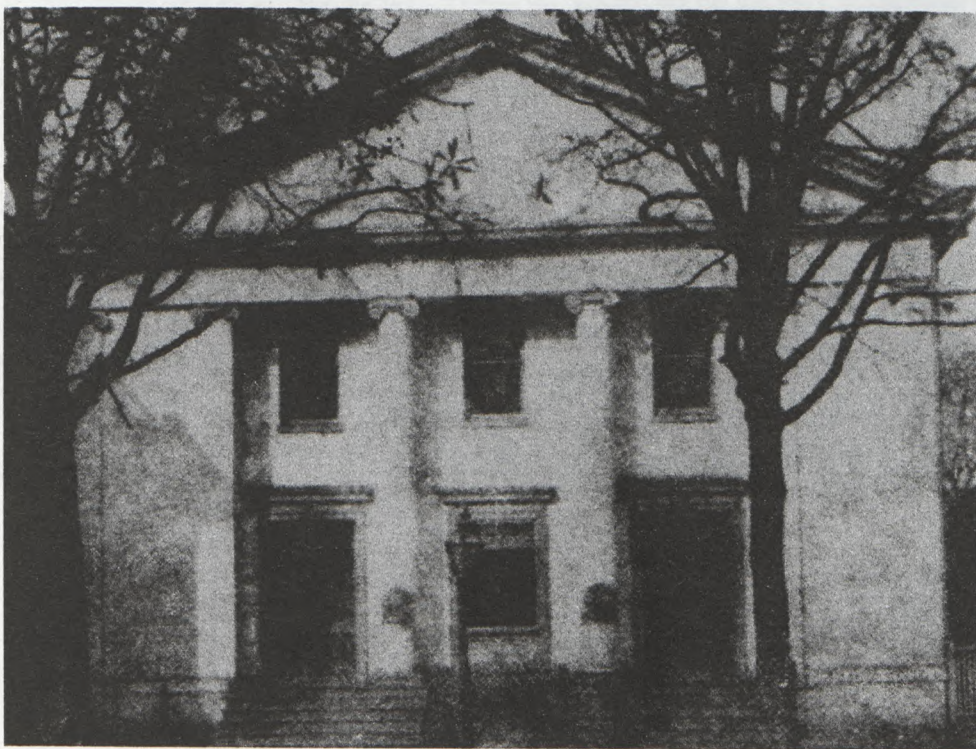


Fig. 5. First Trinity Episcopal Church, completed in 1837
Courtesy of Columbus State University Archives

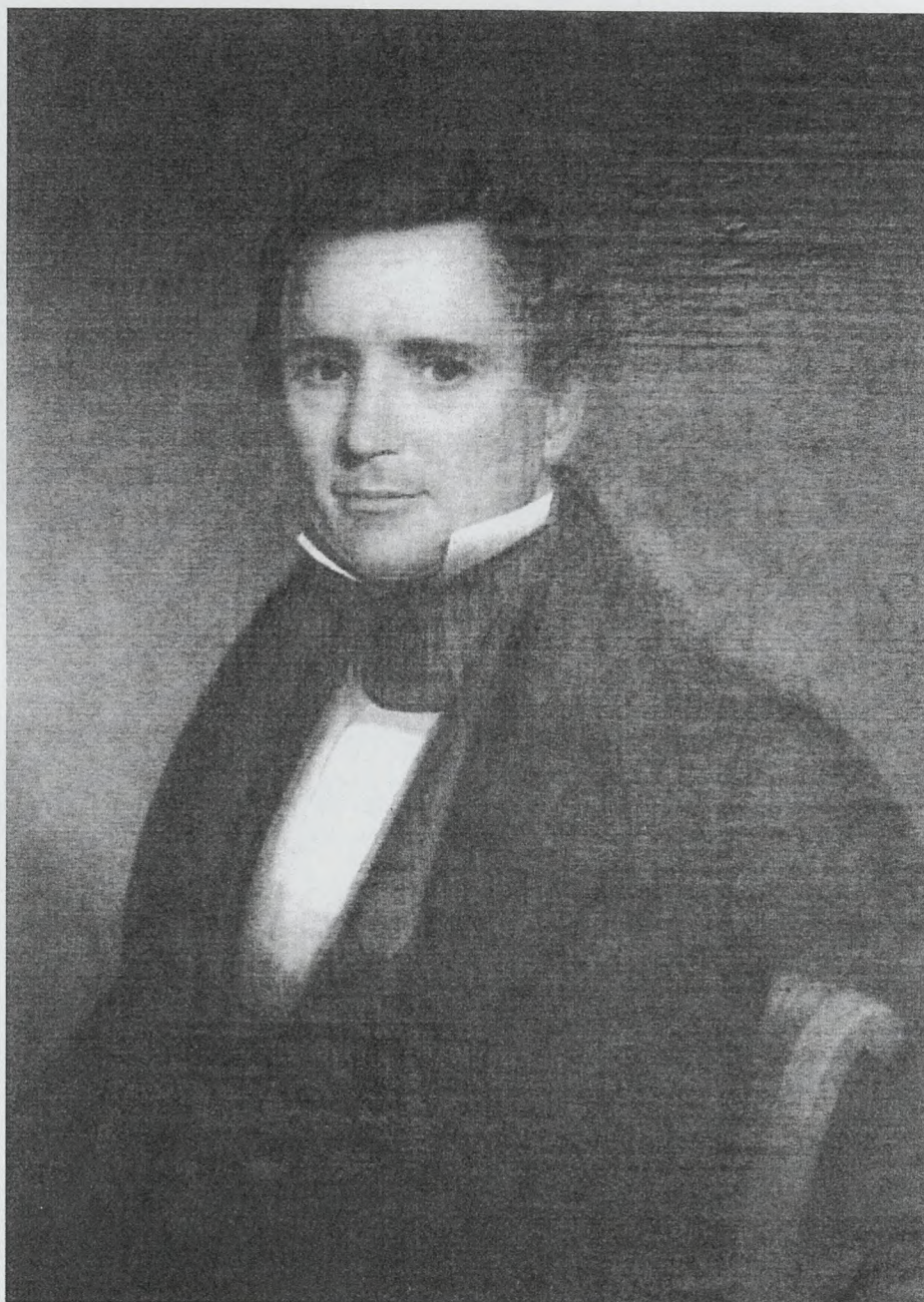


Fig. 6. *Grigsby Thomas* by C.R. Parker (1825-48)
Columbus, GA; 1838
Oil on canvas; 39 X 34
Columbus Museum permanent collection



Fig. 7. *Mary Shivers Thomas* by C.R. Parker (1825-48)
Columbus, GA; 1838
Oil on canvas; 39 X 34
Columbus Museum permanent collection



Fig. 8. *Hines Holt* by C.R. Parker (1825-48)

Columbus, GA; 1838

Oil on canvas

Courtesy of John Holt

(Portrait in private collection)



Fig. 9. *Sarah Ann Charlotte Perry Holt* by C.R. Parker (1825-48)
Columbus, GA; 1838
Oil on canvas
Courtesy of Finn Fountain
(Portrait in private collection)

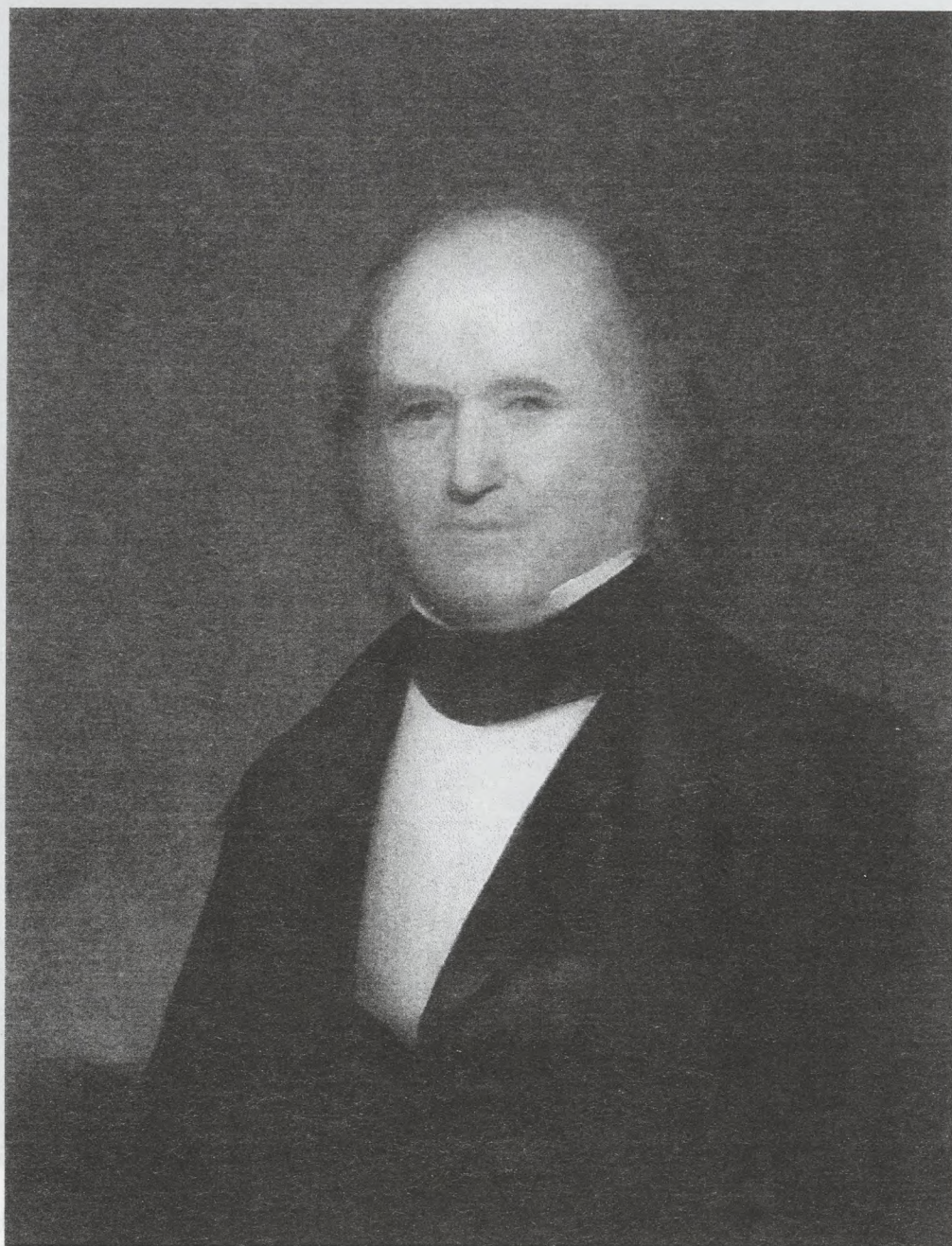


Fig. 10. *John Fontaine* by Edward L. Mooney (1830s-70s)
Columbus, GA; 1847
Oil on canvas; 31 X 25
Columbus Museum permanent collection

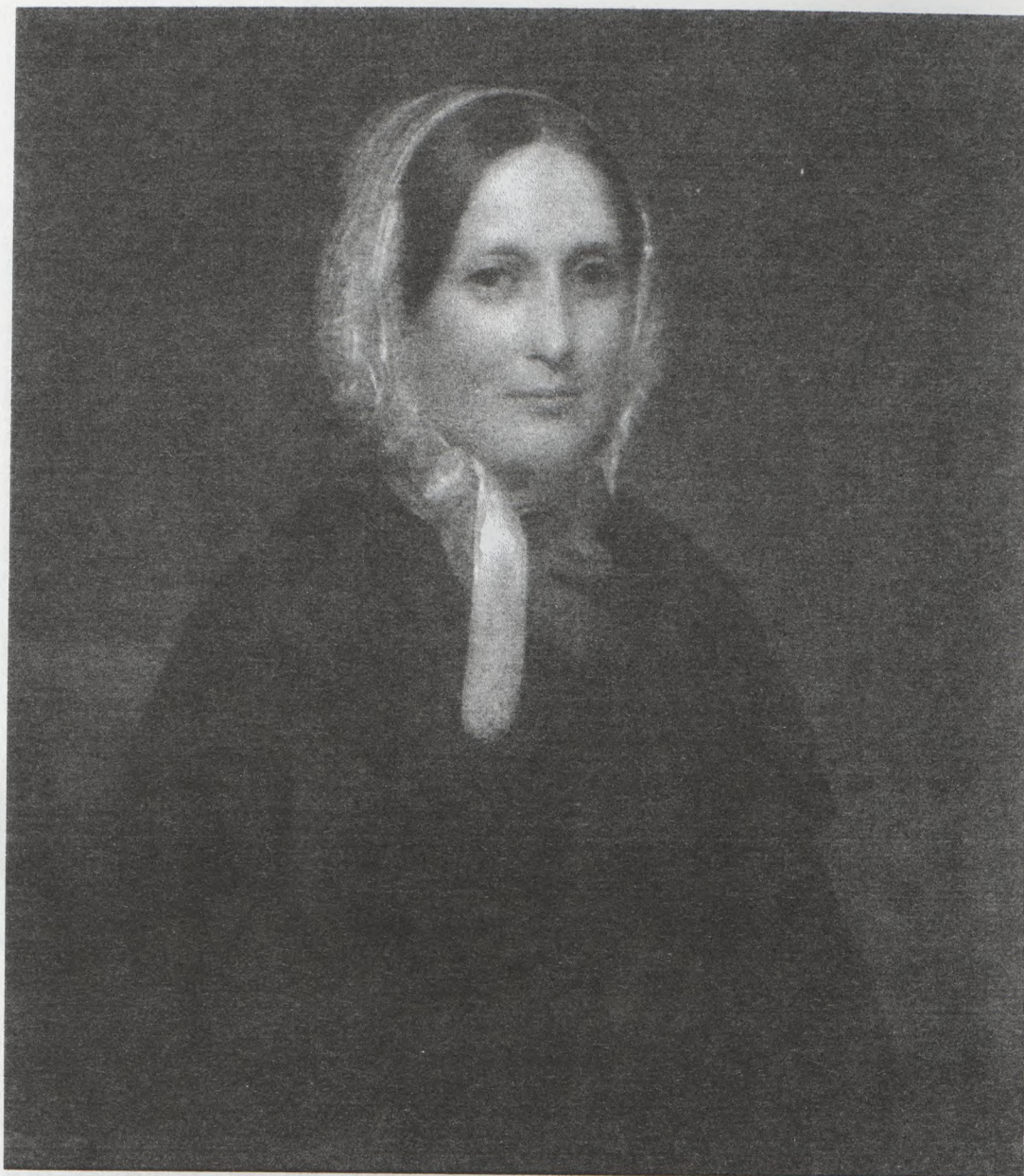


Fig. 11. *Mary Ann Stewart Fontaine* by Edward L. Mooney (1830s-70s)
Columbus, GA; 1847
Oil on canvas; 35 X 40
Columbus Museum permanent collection

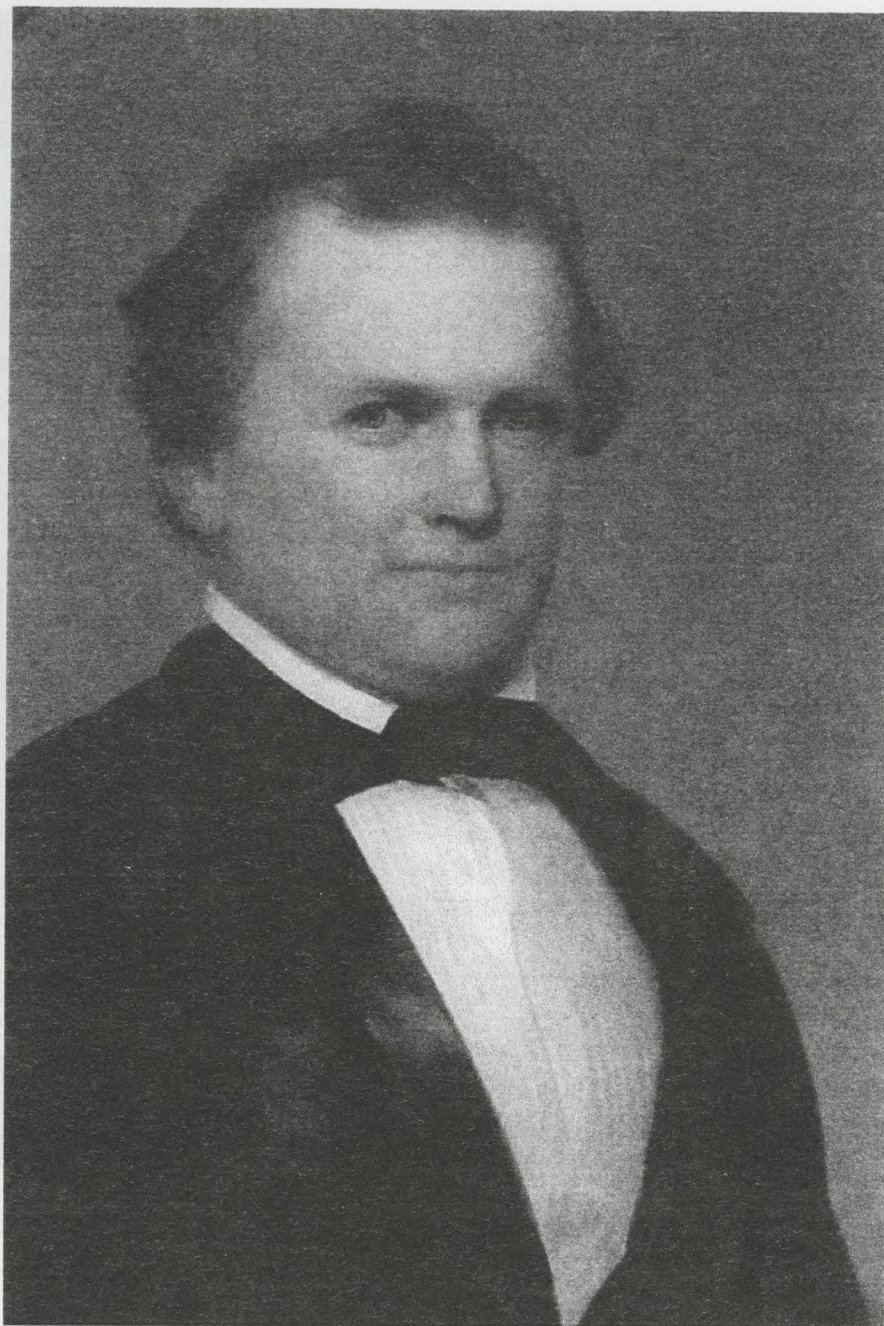


Fig. 12. *John L. Mustian* by Edward L. Mooney (1830s-70s)
Columbus, GA; 1847
Oil on canvas; 36 X 40
Columbus Museum permanent collection



Fig. 13. *Julia Frances Jeter Mustian* by Edward L. Mooney (1830s-70s)

Columbus, GA; 1847

Oil on canvas; 30 X 26

Columbus Museum permanent collection

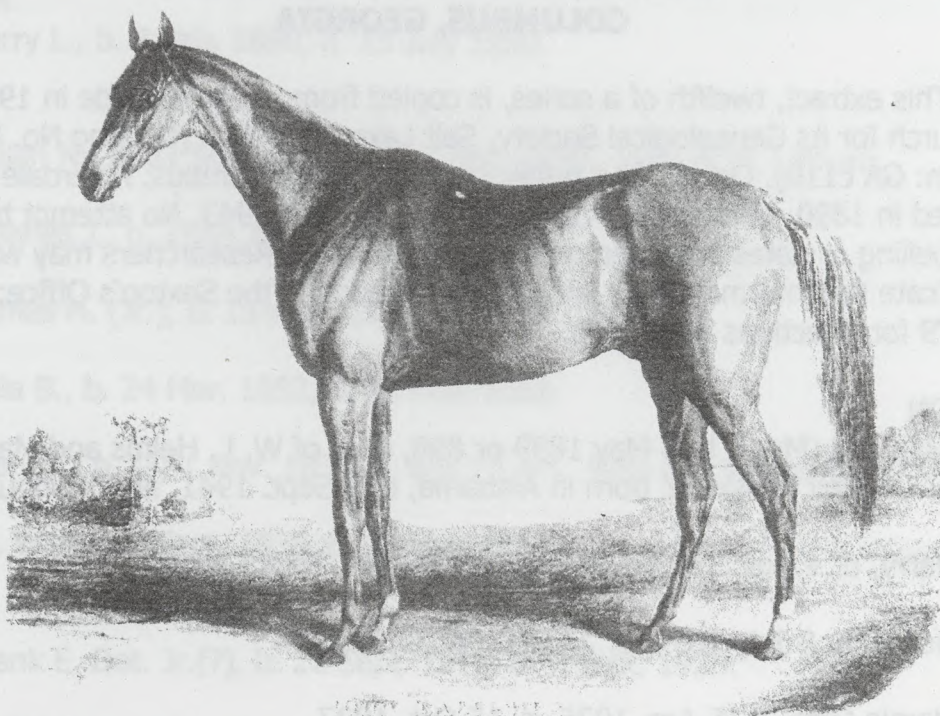


Fig. 14. *John Bascombe* by Edward Troye
Oil on canvas
Courtesy Yale University Art Gallery

RIVERDALE CEMETERY RECORDS COLUMBUS, GEORGIA

NOTE: This extract, twelfth of a series, is copied from a record made in 1945 by the LDS Church for its Genealogical Society, Salt Lake City, Utah (Catalog No. 8740143, Microfilm: GA c11b). One of four public cemeteries in Columbus, Riverdale Cemetery originated in 1890. This index included burials through 1943. No attempt to confirm name spelling or dates has been made by this journal. Researchers may wish to authenticate the information by viewing the records at the Sexton's Office: call (706) 653-4579 for directions and hours.

WIDGEON

Alice Bell (Mrs.), b. 5 May 1899 or 898, dau. of W. L. Helms and Mary Bell Winslette, born in Alabama, d. 9 Sept. 1941, at Columbus, Ga.

Harry, d. 4 Nov. 1933. Georgia Pvt. 344 Bn. Tank Corps.

Henry, b. 8 July 1894, d. 27 Oct. (W. O. W.)

Mamie Olga, b. 15 Apr. 1925, d. 15 Oct. 1927.

Naomi Bristow, b. 1903, d. 1935.

WIGGERS

Bert E., b. 12 July 1878, d. 4 Oct. 1836.

Lucile, b. 18 Jan. 1918, dau. of B. E. Wiggers and Mrs. Wiggers, d. 2 July 1923.

Myrtice Blanche, b. 6 May 1863, d. 11 Oct. 1926. Wife of Toombs F. Ellison.

WIGGINS

Joseph Taft, b. 23 Mar. 1908, d. 25 Nov. 1908.

Mamie Harrison, b. 25 Apr. 1897, d. 10 May 1917.

Martha E. (Mrs.), b. 14 Nov. 1865, d. 8 Nov. 1937.

Naomi C. (Mrs.), b. 16 Dec. 1847, d. 27 Feb. 1908.

Susie M., b. 29 Nov. 1904, d. 11 Feb. 1936. Wife of R. A. Beall.

WILCHAR

Jerry L., b. 8 Feb. 1890, d. 13 July 1930.

WILDER

Bulah N., b. 21 Sept. 1877, d. 15 Dec. 1930. Wife of M. Lalham.

Charles J., b. 1880, d. 1923.

James H. (Jr.), b. 13 Apr. 1925, d. 18 Jan. 1929.

Lula B., b. 24 Mar. 1852, d. 20 Feb. 1856.

Mary E., b. (?) 1 Nov. 1839, d. age 53 yrs. Wife of ? William (?) B. Parker.

W. W., b. 28 Sept. 1838, d. 22 May 1913.

WILKER

Frank E. Det. Jr.(?), b. 22 Sept. 1918, d. 7 Sept. 1923.

WILKERSON

Frank, b. 25 May 1875, d. 28 Apr. 1919.

Terry Bell (Mrs.), b. 27 Apr. 1867, at Tennessee, d. at Columbus, Ga. 25 July 1941, dau. of Matthew Deaton.

Thery Bell (Mrs.), b. 27 Apr. 1867, d. 25 July 1941.

Uriah H., b. 9 Feb. 1862, at Tennessee, s. of Eli Wilkerson and Ann Curry, d. 16 Aug. 1942, at Columbus Ga. (d. 16 or 17 of Aug. 1942.)

WILLAMSON

Andrew (Jr.), b. 14 Dec. 1923, d. 15 Dec. 1923. (Infant).

WILLICE

Alice Bryan, d. 30 Dec. 1942, age 95 yrs.

WILLS

James Franklin, b. 9 Dec. 1863, at White Sulphur Springs G., s. of T. J. Wills and Elizabeth Brow, d. 4 Oct. 1940.

WILLET

Henry T., d. 27 Feb. 1901. Name on Moneument of Confederacy, C. S. Burial ground.

James Edward, b. 11 Oct. 1874, d. 25 Nov. 1937.

WILLIAMS

Annie, b. 1875, d. 1895.

Aquilla, b. 29 Dec. 1867, d. 7 Apr. 1930.

Beulah, b. 8 May 1876, d. 17 Dec. 1926.

Blanche, b. 16 Nov. 1870, at Lawrence S. C., dau. of J. Y. H. Williams and
Dorthy A. Williams, d. 27 Aug. 1912.

Charles R., b. 2 Oct. 1862, d. 8 Aug. 1936.

Densie or Densil Clyde, b. 26 June 1937, d. 2 Feb. 1941 at Columbus Ga.,
s. of D. C. Williams and Elizabeth Newsome.

Dora, d. 28 June 1942, age 33 yrs.

Douglas, d. 20 Nov. 1927. Georgia Pvt. 307 Engineers 82 Div.

E. J., b. 1892, d. 1919.

Earnest Hayne, b. 24 Oct. 1879, s. of J. Y. H. Williams and D. A. Williams, d.
1 June 1896.

Emma Celester, b. 25 June 1858, d. 6 Sept. 1932.

George E., b. 10 June 1914, d. 25 Dec. 1927.

Harriett Stelle, b. 31 Oct. 1941, at Columbus, Ga., dau. of George L.
Williams and Jewell Green, d. 28 Jan. 1942.

Joseph Johnson, Georgia Cap. 2 Med. Corps., d. 8 Feb. 1928.

Lula (Mrs.), b. 11 July 1855, d. 10 July 1935.

Mamie, b. 2 Feb. 1894, d. 2 May 1939.

Mary, b. 12 May 1867, d. 6 Mar. 1937. Wife of S. G. Long.

Mary Alda, b. 6 Jan. 1892, d. 8 Apr. 1930.

Mattie, b. 29 Apr. 1871, d. 29 May 1936.

Mattie W. (Mrs.), b. 3 July 1908, at Alabama, dau. of William P. Morris and Margie Newman, d. 28 Oct. 1940.

Mattie L., b. 29 Mar. 1867, d. 30 Nov. 1934.

Pauline, b. 1 Sept. 1915, d. 30 Nov. 1934.

Sarah E., b. 1844, d. 1930.

Virginia (Mrs.), b. 5 Feb. 1894, d. 4 Apr. 1942.

William Issac, b. 10 Oct. 1900, d. 17 June 1929.

WILLIAMSON

Annita Wynell, b. 9 May 1937, d. 13 Mar. 1939.

Murrell, b. 29 June 1910, d. 29 Ma- 1931. (?)

WILLIS

Child of Corey C. Willis, Statement by Corey C. Willis. Section 6 Lot No. 126.

Annie Henrietta, b. 8 Oct. 1874, at Columbus Georgia, dau. of Thomas Hair and Abbie Holton, d. 30 Mar. 1942 at Harris Co. Ga.

Beulah (Mrs.), b. 16 Jan. 1857, d. 20 Feb. 1938.

Birdie Howard, d. 8 June 1940, at Tampa Fla., age 69 yrs.

Cary Judson, b. 17 May 1854, d. 19 Jan. 1931.

Charles Cary, b. 20 Sept. 1883, s. of Charles D. Willis and Dora Crossman, d. 4 Nov. 1942.

Charles D., b. 5 Jan. 1858, d. 15 May 1898.

Dora E., b. 22 Dec. 1864, d. 30 Sept. 1933.

Edwina, b. 21 Dec. 1922, child of M. C. Willis and Cary Willis, d. 11 Mar. 1923.

G. W., d. 1 July 1914, age 65 yrs.

George Washington, b. 10 Sept. 1864, d. 1 Nov. 1924.

Hamer Damascus, b. 28 Apr. 1892, s. of James Willis and Donie Willis,
born at Ozark Ala., d. 27 June 1941, at Columbus, Ga.

Irving Chester (Jr.), b. 26 June 1932, d. 28 Nov. 1935.

James S., b. 9 Dec. 1863, d. 4 Oct. 1940.

John L., b. 1850, d. 1926.

Mary (Mrs.), b. 20 Oct. 1855, d. 30 Oct. 1923.

Mary A., d. 28 Dec. 1921, age 65 yrs. Wife of G. W. Willis.

Mattie C., b. 24 Sept. 1877, d. 27 May 1923. Wife of E. J. Jackson.

Mattie Carter, b. 26 Aug. 1853, at Talbotton, Ga., dau. of Jesse Neal
Carter, and Mary Carter, d. 21 Nov. 1942.

R. Homer, b. 16 Mar. 1866, d. 13 Mar. 1921.

R. L., b. 8 Nov. 1865, d. 24 Jan. 1932.

Sarah, b. 18 Apr. 1842, d. 20 June 1911. Wife of John W. Smith.

Virginia, b. 1858, d. 1928. Wife of J. M. Talbot.

Z. A., b. 25 Dec. 1847, d. 29 Jan. 1912.

WILLITT

Sallie, b. 1880, d. 1916. Wife of W. F. Willitt.

William F., b. 10 Dec. 1876, d. 25 Jan. 1939. Pvt. Co. F. 29 Reg. U. S.
Volunteer Inf. Phillipine Insurrection.

WILLS

Angus, b. 11 Nov. 1900, d. 12 Apr. 1937. (Georgia Pvt. 1 Cl. 56 Ord. Co.)

WILSON

A. K. (Jr.), b. 8 Mar. 1920, d. 23 Nov. 1935.

Bessie (Mrs.), b. 19 Feb. 1904, d. 28 Jan. 1943, at Phenix City, Ala.

C. L., b. 18 Sept. 1861, d. 18 July 1921.

Ellen, b. 3 Mar. 1869, d. 24 Apr. 1914. Wife of M. K. Hill.

Frank B. (Mrs.), b. 10 Sept. 1898, d. 25 Jan. 1935.

Frank Evans, b. 29 Aug. 1922, d. 25 May 1926.

George W., b. 14 Nov. 1893, d. 11 Feb. 1924.

George W. (Jr.), b. 7 Nov. 1923, d. 28 Mar. 1924.

Hellen O., b. 1910, d. 1930.

Jacob B., b. 28 Oct. 1899, d. 4 May 1931.

James Harvey, b. 4 June 1893, or 1892, at Oconee Ga., s. of George Wilson and Mary Langford, d. 26 Dec. 1940.

James R., b. 10 June 1849, d. 12 Apr. 1925.

Lillie L., d. 12 Sept. 1928.

Lora Bell, b. 11 July 1902, d. 6 June 1929.

Martha, b. 2 Feb. 1855, d. 17 Dec. 1922. Wife of William A. Gordon.

May (Mrs.), b. 19 Feb. 1889, d. 20 Nov. 1918.

Robert (Sr.), b. 1851, d. 1922.

Susan A., b. 22 Sept. 1854, d. 21 May 1928. Wife of James R. Wilson.

WINDHAM

James R., b. 8 Sept. 1871, d. 31 Oct. 1941.

James Rufus, b. 8 Sept. 1874, at Fort Valley Ga., d. 31 Oct. 1941.

Mary J., b. 11 Nov. 1864, d. 9 May 1932. Wife of Duncan M. England.

Minnie Lee, b. 12 Nov. 1889, d. 9 June 1929. Wife of Charlie L. Windham.

WINER

Isidor, b. 15 May 1864, d. 19 Jan. 1936. Husband of Hannah Lafkowitz.

WINGATE

Lottie Odell, b. 13 Nov. 1905, d. 28 Jan. 1937. Wife of George C. Folds.

WINGETT

Bettie (Mrs.), b. 8 Feb. 1875, d. 2 Jan. 1939.

Marion D., b. 25 June 186, at South Carolina, d. 4 Oct. 1942.

WINN

John Harvey, b. 17 Nov. 1856, at Dundar Canada, s. of Domanick Winn and Gertrude Smith, d. 17 Apr. 1940, 3 Park Drive.

WINSTON

Jess Swope, (Sister), b. 1883, d. 1925.

WINTER

Mamie J., b. 11 Aug. 1858, d. 12 Jan. 1923. Wife of T. S. Methoin.

WISE

Albert, b. 23 Jan. 1878, d. 17 Feb. 1906. Husband of Babette Wise.

Babette, b. 14 Sept. 1841, d. 9 July 1919. Wife of Albert Wise.

Frances Marshall, b. 8 Dec. 1877, at Greenville Miss., dau. of William Marshall and Sarah Hapsburg, d. 15 Aug. 1940.

Jacob, b. 1 Feb. 1871, s. of Eli Wise and Babette Broda, d. 7 July 1940. Husband of Frances Marshall.

WITT

Alvin Julian, b. 4 Dec. 1922, d. 4 Mar. 1924.

Ida, d. 29 Dec. 1917.

Wolf, b. 11 Dec. 1875, at Lithuania, child of Gehuda Witt and Racheal Israel, d. 29 Mar. 1940.

WOLF

Mattie F., b. 15 May 1882, dau. of George Heard and Martha Williams, d. 25 Jan. 1943, at Columbus, Ga.

WOLFSON

David, b. 1842, d. 1926.

Johanna W., b. 28 Sept. 1854, d. 24 May 1924. Wife of Wolf Wolfson.

William H., b. 1877, d. 1922.

Wolf, b. 5 July 1844, d. 14 Sept. 1935. Husband of Johanna W. Wolfson.

WOMMACK

J. E., b. 6 May 1860, d. 9 Oct. 1928.

WOOD

Annie Mae, b. 9 Aug. 1885, d. 3 Mar. 1925. Wife of C. H. Lindsey.

Alice Morse, b. 8 Apr. 1862, d. 23 July 1911.

Carrie, b. 7 June 1883, at Talladega, Ala., d. 15 Jan. 1943.

Edward Willis, b. 12 Jan. 1862, d. 9 Oct. 1927.

J. W., b. 25 June 1886, d. 28 Sept. 1934.

WOODALL

Eliza, b. 20 Jan. 1820, d. 14 Nov. 1910.

Sarah (Mrs.), b. 1 July 1856, or 1859, at Alabama, d. 14 Dec. 1940.

Sarah Helen, b. 6 May 1900, at Missouri, dau. of W. C. Clark and Elizabeth, d. 4 Feb. 1941, at 2200 George St. Columbus Ga.

WOODCOCK

Seaborn, b. 11 Jan. 1862, d. 7 May 1942.

Seaborn, b. 1 Jan. 1882, at Georgia, d. 7 May 1942, child of John Woodcock.

Willie (Mrs.), b. 4 Mar. 1853, d. 24 May 1935.

WOODHAM

Eregnold Freddie, b. 10 Sept. 1926, d. 1 Jan. 1932.

Flora Threca D. Eagnelse, b. 6 Feb. 1928, d. 18 May 1931.

Lucile, b. 24 June 1909, d. 1 Jan. 1932.

WOODRUFF

Albert Ray, b. 6 Aug. 1937, d. 6 Aug. 1937. (Infant).

WOODS

Bershelia Elizabeth, d. 3 Apr. 1940, at Roanoke Ala., age 74 yrs.

C. L. (Jr.), b. 31 Jan. 1911, d. 5 Mar. 1911.

Carrie, d. 15 Jan. 1943, age 59 yrs. born 7 June 1883, dau. of – Woods.
Wife of Calhoun Woods.

Columbus Lafayette, b. 8 Jan. 1877, d. 22 Sept. 1931.

Elizabeth B., b. 21 Sept. 1865, d. 3 Apr. 1940.

Frances Etta Irun, b. 22 Nov. 1872, at Troup Co. Ga., child of Andrew J.
Iruin and Mary Jane Willis, d. 10 Oct. 1941.

George Augustus, b. 20 June 1868, d. 22 Apr. 1941, born in Ala., s. of
James A. Woods and Mary Jane Hatterway, d. at 940 Henry Ave.,
Columbus, Ga.

J. E., b. 31 Oct. 1866, d. 20 Aug. 1933.

WOODSF (?)

Infant, s. of Mr. and Mrs. Woodsf ? (Dim Marker) (Poersfield).

WOOLDRIDGE

Charles William, b. 16 Jan. 1869, at Georgia, s. of T. F. Wooldridge and
Rebecca Blanchard, d. 20 Aug. 1942, at 1227 5 Ave. Columbus Ga.
Married Minnil Harris.

Thomas F., b. 24 Oct. 1839, d. 21 July 1914. Co. "C". 10th Ga. Reg. C. S. A.

WORRILL

Fredrick W., b. 11 Jan. 1909, d. 12 June 1909.

WRAGG

Bryon Ray, b. 27 Aug. 1941, at Columbus Ga., s. of Woorow Wragg and
Jewell Eloise Wall, d. 28 Aug. 1941, at Columbus, Ga.

WRIGHT

George S., b. 1 Feb. 1879, d. 25 Jan. 1936.

Mattie Alma (Mrs.), b. 1899, d. 1922.

Nannie A., b. 1 May 1868, d. 30 Mar. 1917. Wife of W. R. Ware.

Theodore, b. 17 Jan. 1866, d. 4 May 1920.

Walter G., b. 27 Jan. 1904, d. 26 Feb. 1935.

William Payne, b. 4 Aug. 1871, d. 30 Mar. 1937.

WYATT

Dorthy Elizabeth, b. 8 Jan. 1929, d. 16 Feb. 1934, dau. of Mencie and T. G. Wyatt.

Eli W., b. 8 June 1857, d. 24 Nov. 1932.

Homer, (Private), b. 1 July 1839, d. 27 July 1918. Co. "L" 26 U. S. Infantry.

Nancy, b. 8 May 1866, d. 27 July 1926.

WYCHE

Edna V., b. 27 July 1855, d. 16 Sept. 1937.

Thomas A., b. 29 Sept. 1853, d. 20 Feb. 1937.

WYLIE

Bessie Dudley, b. 1881, d. 1932.

Samuel J. (Dr.), b. 1863, d. 1931.

WYNN

Ethel, b. 14 Sept. 1898, d. 22 Dec. 1922. Wife of Blanchard L. Brooks.

Frank C., b. 26 Nov. 1898, d. 9 Nov. 1918.

Eugene J., b. 19 June 1865, d. 21 May 1926.

John H., b. 1856, d. 1940.

John H. (Mrs.), d. 22 Nov. 1942, at Russell Co. Ala., buried 24 Nov. 1942, age 76 yrs.

Mildred Undine, b. 20 Jan. 1908, d. 1 Dec. 1933. Wife of Leroy Hays.

Paul M., b. 29 Feb. 1888, d. 27 June 1924.

Robert L., b. 20 Feb. 1869, d. 20 May 1917.

Thomas W., b. 19 Mar. 1859, d. 13 May 1912.

William H., b. 1853, d. 1929.

YARBROUGH

B. H., b. 4 Aug. 1876, d. 23 Sept. 1922.

C. L. (Mrs.), b. 8 Sept. 1905, d. 25 Sept. 1930.

C. S., b. 1 Jan. 1886, d. 16 Nov. 1930.

J. W., b. 3 Mar. 1856, d. 15 Sept. 1931.

J. W. (Mrs.), b. 16 May 1861, d. 18 Mar. 1927.

James R., b. 1 Jan. 1892, d. 5 Feb. 1928.

John W., b. 1862, d. 1936.

Laura (Mrs.), b. 19 Feb. 1866, d. 30 May 1932.

Mary J., b. 1872, d. 1926.

R. C., b. 28 Oct. 1895, d. 29 Oct. 1930.

William T., b. 8 Dec. 1884, at Ala., s. of J. W. Yarbrough and Eliza
Wallace, d. 23 Feb. 1941, at Columbus, Ga.

YATES

Alice (Mrs.), b. 26 Mar. 1885, d. 3 Dec. 1934.

L. J. (Mrs.), b. 6 Feb. 1874, d. 1 Aug. 1933.

YAWN

Thomas M., b. 8 Oct. 1891, at Rebecca Ga., s. of Joel Yawn and Martha
Gibbs, d. 1 Mar. 1941, at Columbus Ga.

YEDDO

Fred J., b. 18 Nov. 1897, d. 8 Aug. 1929.

YORK

Emily, b. 22 Sept. 1911, d. 11 July 1933. Wife of George C. Tilman.

YOUNG

Infant, (Young Lot.)

A. L., d. 12 May 1913, age 37 yrs.

Edna Zora, b. 30 Nov. 1898, d. 5 July 1896.

Harritt Valentine, b. 4 May 1877, d. 28 Dec. 1913. Wife of Thomas Preer.

Johncie Lee, b. 30 Nov. 1874, d. 13 Oct. 1911.

Mary A., b. 16 Apr. 1846, d. 6 Oct. 1905. Wife of George W. McKnight.

Mary I. (Mrs.), b. 11 July 1853, d. 23 Jan. 1898.

Willis, b. 29 Oct. 1900, d. 29 Feb. 1932.

YOUNGBLOOD

Carrie Adeline, b. 5 Dec. 1900, at Andalusia Ala., child of Robert T. Coleman and Mary Francis Bray, d. 12 Dec. 1941.

Fannie Florence, b. 7 Apr. 1897, d. 20 Nov. 1923. Wife of J. B. Youngblood.

ZACHARIAS

Isidore, b. 10 Dec. 1856, at Charleston S. C., d. 18 Nov. 1905, at Arlington Ga. Married to Jennie Kurniker.

ZELL

Phronisca Priscilla M., b. 12 Jan. 1847, at Talbot County Ga., d. 28 Jan. 1931, at Lynchburgh, Va.

ZINN

Elizabeth, b. 26 Jan. 1859, d. 29 Mar. 1935. Wife of Herman Arnold.

ZUBER

Annie, b. 2 Oct. 1899, d. 8 May 1919.

No surnames given:

Infant Boy, b. 8 Dec. 1937.

Infant Boy, b. 9 Apr. 1939.

Infant, boy, b. 7 Dec. 1939.

Infant, b. 6 June 1941.

Infant, b. 30 Apr. 1942.

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